The Weekly Constitution Post.

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APOLLO IN TEMPE.

When, exiled from the Olympian hall,
Apollo kept thy flocks,
Admetus, all the day and all
The night-tide, plaintive, musical,
He fluted to the rocks.

In troops the attentive birds sat round,
And hungering wolves did press,
Mild with the magic of the sound,
'Mid fearless sheep and many a browned
Shepherd and shepherdess.

Till, on a day, supernal light
Those umbrages illumes,
And dark dells kindle and grow light,
With unexpected Hermes' flight
Earthward on glowing plumes.

"Brother," he cries, "thy penance o'er,
Olympus seek again:
Shine on our feasts as heretofore
Mete out the morning; and restore
Thy Pythoness her strain."

And, as the missioned god declares
His grateful errand, fall
Apollo's weeds; a form he bares
Raying with Deity, and wears
A beamy coronal.

But awe and apprehension grew
On all that pastoral throng:
"O spare us, for indeed we rue
Our rash familiarness." "Ye do
Immortal bosoms wrong,"

Smiling, the gentle Power replied;
"Fair children of the sods,
If godlike 'twere to stand aside
From human friendship, none but Pride
And Folly would be gods."

—London Examiner.

THE ROYAL GOVERNOR.

The last royal Governor of New York was Sir Guy Carleton, afterward Lord Dorchester. Sir Guy was seated in his library, in the Governor's mansion in the city, busily engaged in writing, on a pleasant spring afternoon in 1783. The building or Governor's residence is on the corner of Broadway and State streets. Long may it remain as a remembrance of Washington, Putnam and other well known soldiers of the revolution, who made it their home at the commencement of the war.

Sir Guy, as we said, was busily engaged in writing. His orderly entered the room and hesitated for a moment whether to disturb his commander or not. He took off his cap, raised his hand to his forehead, touched it and stood with true military precision, awaiting his opportunity to speak.

We may as well say a word or two about Sergeant Grant, for he figures somewhat in our story. He was a portly, well-looking fellow, and had seen much service. He commenced his military career in Portugal, and in the battle of Alcanza was for his bravery promoted to the rank of sergeant.

During the revolution in our own country, after participating in nearly all its severe battles, he had been, in succession, orderly to Sir William Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir Guy Carleton. He might have risen to the rank of commissioned officer, but for the rules of that period in the British service, very seldom broken, that none but a gentleman born should hold rank in the army.

There stood Grant, erect as a poker, in the position we have described. Sir Guy was so fast employed with his pen and engaged in thought that he did not observe or hear the entrance of the sergeant. The latter gave a Corporal Trim's "ahem!" A kind of notice of his presence. Sir Guy looked around.

"Ah! Grant, is it you: what now?"

"There is a young lady, sir, wishes to see your Excellency immediately."

"Wait one moment, Grant, until I finish this letter, and I will receive her."

A moment hardly escaped before the prompt Governor and Commander-in-chief of the royal forces rested from his labor, and said:

"Grant, now admit the young lady." "Stay for an instant," he continued, resting his head on his elbow, and looking over his letter, "do you know what is her errand?"

"Yes, sir, I must say I do: for a soldier, above all others, should keep his word not to lie. She comes concerning her brother, who is now in Provost for trial as a traitor, and she can not obtain admission to see him from the keeper; Cunningham. That is the story, sir."

"Do you know the reason of his being arrested as a traitor?"

"Why, sir, he took the oath on the first arrival of our troops in the city to be faithful to the king, but it is said that he did it merely to please his mother, who was on our side. He was arrested by Captain Nugent, of the Buffs, for sending, as it is told, private communications to the rebel generals. I think, your Excellency," continued the sergeant, looking down and turning his cap, "that, after all, the poor fellow who stands by his countrymen is not bad or wrong at heart."

"A just remark that of yours, sergeant," answered Sir Guy "and I honor you for it. But I have to do my duty, that scoundrels may take heed. This war is a horrid business at best, sergeant. Now show the young lady in."

There entered a female whose face was concealed by a thick veil. When asked by the Governor to take a chair, she sobbed violently.

"Lift up your veil, miss, and do not cry. Guy Carleton, I trust, has ever a heart open to humanity."

The young lady raised her veil, and, in spite of her tears, displayed a countenance of singular beauty and innocence. Her dark, brown hair, and eyes of lustrous blue, with the blush of modesty upon her cheeks, attracted the tenderest sympathy of the Governor; sympathy, not lascivious, but actually parental in its beaming emotions.

"Now, my dear miss, let me hear what you have to say. Talk to me as you would to a father."

The maiden was evidently much affected at the kindness with which the words were uttered by the Governor, and thus replied:

"My brother is immured in a prison —immured for being a friend of his country. My brother has been arrested for treason. I assure your Excellency he is innocent. Had I yielded to the base desires of Captain Nugent he assured me, come what would, the life of my brother should be safe. I spurned him from me, for I knew my brother would rather die than see me dishonored. I ask of your Excellency if I did not behave right and proper. I understand you have daughters, and I know from what I hear of Sir Guy Carleton, that he would rather die than save his own life by their dishonor."

"True, miss, most true," was the answer of the Governor; "I will see into Captain Nugent's conduct; but consider the situation in which I am placed by the King. According to what I have heard your brother has been rightly arrested. He is to be tried by court martial for treason, and I have but one course before me. If the court condemn him, he must die."

"Must die?"

"Yes, my young lady must die"

"Then, God have mercy upon his soul!"

She knelt for a moment, raised her hands and prayed, not loudly, but still the Governor heard her words. They were as follows:

"Oh! Lord, protect my brother. If it is Thy will he should thus cast away his life, let that life hereafter be eternal in Paradise. He dies in a cause which is just and meritorious, therefore remember him in the world to come. Amen!"

The Governor was still more affected. He lifted the fair young girl from the floor, and said:

"Come, come, I will not submit to this; rise, tell me all the truth, but first I wish to know your name."

"I will answer all in truth and belief. My name is Jeanette Howard. Before the commencement of this melancholy war my mother was on the British side; she was the daughter of an English officer, who was killed by the side of Lord Howe in the attack on Ticonderoga. It was solely through her request that my brother took the oath of allegiance to the opposing power of Britain when the army entered this country. He is accused of entertaining hostile opinions now, and that he has given information to Washington of affairs here."

"And what were these communications?" asked Sir Guy.

"That I can not communicate to your Excellency from what I know. My brother has not denied that he has written to General Washington, but he says there was nothing treasonable in his correspondence with the Commander-in-Chief of the Continentals, or, as I suppose you would call it, the 'ragged rebel army.'"

"No, Miss Howard, far from it, I assure. I have witnessed their bravery too often, thinly clad as they were, on a December day in 1777, to say one word against them in that respect. Now tell me your own desires?"

"I wish your Excellency to give me an order to visit my brother in his prison. I have been refused admission by Cunningham without the written permission of the Governor of New York."

"The cruel keeper who has so long disgraced the position of Provost Marshal to our army. He shall soon know his proper place." This was uttered to himself. My dear miss, I will give you the order myself; you shall see your brother this very night, but I can not promise any hope of pardon, if he is found guilty by the court martial that assembles to-morrow for his trial, and that of other prisoners."

"Thanks, thanks, to your Excellency for this favor," answered Jeanette, for she had in her own mind conceived the idea of arranging for her brother's escape by the very door of admission.

This was soon made out, and the Governor said, on handing it to her:

"If found guilty, Miss Howard, I cannot pardon your brother." He gave his hand and said falteringly, "Farewell."

Her hand shook with emotion when they parted. At the door she was met by the kind-hearted sergeant.

"Well, miss, have you succeeded in your errand with the Governor!"

"Thanks to you, I have. The soldiers on duty before you came refused me permission to see Governor Carleton. You afterward, on hearing my story, took my part. May God bless you for it."

The sergeant raised her hand to his lips, and kissed it, saying, "I have a daughter in old England about your age, and I could not but think particularly of her when I saw you. May your brother be preserved from death, though I much fear he is in danger."

And thus the good-hearted sergeant and Jeanette parted. Both had heavy hearts on the occasion.

She had that night an interview with her brother. It was long and interesting, yet one of tears. The sentinel on duty had agreed for a few pieces of gold to let her brother pass out. It so happened that Cunningham, who was in a neighboring cell, overheard the conversation.

Another sentinel was placed on duty, and Robert Howard, in attempting to escape, was at once arrested. The next day his trial came on before the court martial. He was convicted, and ordered with six others to be hung next morning at daylight,

Oh! how painful was it to his sister when the sentence was told her. In vain did she seek the residence of Sir Guy Carlton—he was not to be seen He had heard of the conviction of the prisoner, and rather than interfere with the sentence, he gave orders to admit no one.

The ensuing morning about 4 o'clock the one on which Robert Howard was to be hung, the Governor was aroused from his sleep by a loud knock. His valet entered with a note which was handed him. It read thus:

Your Excellency—The man Robert Howard, convicted of treason by court martial, is not really guilty, as I can convince your Excellency. He is to be hung in about an hour. Your attention is necessary. Your humble servant.

THOS. GRANT, Orderly of the 55th.

The Governor rose at once, put on his clothes, and called in Grant. The result was that he directed a reprieve for an hour, and ordered the court martial to meet him immediately. It was not long before the court assembled in the presence of the Governor.

"Gentlemen," he said to them, "you have found Robert Howard guilty of treason towards his Majesty, King George. Let me know why. Captain Nugent you have the principal evidence, I am told."

Pale with rage, yet lost to control, the Captain handed Sir Guy a letter which was proved to be in the handwriting of the prisoner.

GOOD GENERAL WASHINGTON: May the world bless you. I have a reason to know that peace will soon be declared. God grant it. I have a word to say about Sir Guy Carleton. Had he been in command of the Royal army at the commencement of the war, he is so kind and humane, I think we should have settled all difficulties without trouble. Again I say, God bless you.

Your Excellency's servant
ROBERT HOWARD.

Sir Guy, after reading the letter, said, "Come forth."

A door was opened, and Howard with his sister entered. The Governor raised his hands to his eyes, for a tear was descending:

"Howard, you are pardoned, you are free to go where you please. I am glad to hear that Guy Carleton is remembered with any favor by an American."

The brother and sister, rushed into each other's arms.

Honer to the memory of Guy Carleton, the last Royal Governor of New York.

POISONED STOCKINGS.

The recent introduction and extended use of colored or striped stockings, and the evil effects experienced by the wearers of them, have served to direct the attention of the physician and analyst to the question of the dyes used in coloring them. The Pall Mall Gazette, in noticing the evil effect of wearing colored hose, cites several instances where the first symptoms were intense irritation in the skin of the feet, swelling, and an inflamed appearance; then an outbreak of watery blisters of all sizes, from groups of the size of hemp-seed to single blisters on the sole of the foot larger than a five-shilling piece. This condition was accompanied by general feverishness, rigors, loss of appetite and a sensation of pervading *malaise*. In a severe attack the patient was rarely able to walk for three weeks, and after one attack passed off it was often followed by another of a milder type. In one case a gentleman was obliged to wear cloth shoes for upward of eight months, and with other patients the system has been so impregnated with the poison that blisters have reappeared at intervals, not only on the feet, but on the hands, ears, &c., for more than three years. There was no doubt as to the cause and method of this blood-poisoning, for the blisters first came in stripes corresponding to the colored stripes on the stockings, and the laundresses complained of the irritation and inflamed condition of their hands after washing these poisonous articles. A Scotch lady who suffered from a like cause brought a successful suit against the firm which supplied her with the goods, and it was formally announced by them that henceforth the use of arsenic in the composition of the dyes would be discontinued. Although having no wish to appear as "alarmists," yet it is evident that the occasion is one calling for watchful care on the part of both purchaser and manufacturer. As we have suggested above, these facts are worthy of special consideration at present. For, where the fashion of wearing striped stockings will, without doubt, soon be confined to gentlemen alone, yet the use by them of questionable colors may result in the disastrous effects above described.

CHINAMEN AS FARMERS.

The Natchez Democrat-Courier of a recent date gives an interesting account of a number employed in Chicot county, Arkansas. They appear far more serviceable as tenants than as employees, and in the economy of time and the facility with which their tasks are performed display far more ability than the negro. The terms usually made are 100 pounds of lint cotton to the acre, the planter furnishing a mule with which to cultivate the crop. At early dawn the Chinaman has had his breakfast and is in the field to do his work. At eleven o'clock one of their number is sent in to cook their dinner, the hour for which is announced by the display of a small pennant. Half an hour is usually consumed at the meal, and returning to the field, they continue at work till dark. During ploughing time planters are compelled to see to it that their animals have sufficient time to rest and eat, as the Celestials appear to be blessed with no compunctions where mules are concerned, and would keep one unfed and at work all day did the opportunity present itself. Their ploughing is represented to be the best, with furrows straight as a rule. They also seem to be adepts in the cultivation of vegetables—all their gardens being kept in the most perfect order. A supply of the principal vegetables is carefully dried and kept for winter. Their houses are described as the personification of neatness, every utensil being scoured bright as silver, while their clothes are always clean, and in personal appearance they are never offensive. Their time, too, is fully employed, it being with great difficulty they can be restrained from working on Sunday.

A MONKEY STOPS A TRAIN.

[Charleston News.]

A day or two since the train on the Savannah & Charleston Railroad was stopped by a monkey while in rapid motion. It seems that the train was bowling along at the rate of 25 miles an hour, when suddenly "down brakes" was sounded, the engine bell ringing vigorously at the same time, and the locomotive came to a stop as the brakemen sprang to their posts. The conductor was rather mystified and at once proceeded to investigate the matter. It was discovered that a monkey, which was confined in the baggage-car, had broken loose and was amusing himself swinging on the bell-rope, and the engineer was thus signaled to stop.

[For The Post

HILDA.

A GERMAN LEGEND.

She dwelt in a lordly castle,
A castle by the sea;
And far she gazed in distance,
Out o'er the wavelets free.
Each twilight found her waiting,
Each twilight brought her pain:
She sadly smiled, by the ocean wild,
But watched for him in vain.

One eve a lovely mermaid,
With tresses rare as gold;
Knelt down beside this maiden,
And many a fancy told.
"Down in my cavern sleeping,
Is the one you love so well;
He with the brave found a watery grave,
On the wreck of the Fairy Belle."

She waited still at even,
But smiled not as of yore;
Instead her tears would glisten,
For one who came no more.
These words she prayed each twilight,
"Oh! Lover fond and true;
Break forth from the sea, and come to me,
I have waited so long for you."

That night when the twilight deepened,
A phantom ship came by;
And a silent, ghostly lover,
Had heard her wailing cry
He clasped her to his bosom,
And kissed her eye-lids o'er;
Then downward sped, with his own true dead,
Away from the lonely shore.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

MAJOLICA.

It is difficult to realize that, prior to the sixteenth century, earthen table-ware was almost unknown in England. As we read of the splendid military display of the feudal Barons, the sumptuous courts of royalty, their showy apparel and costly retinues, it is with an effort we bear in mind that, when the noblest and wealthiest individuals in the realm sat down to their daily board, they ate from wooden or metal platters, drank from horn cups, and helped themselves to the various viands with horn spoons coarse knives, and their fingers. A few utensils on the most luxurious tables were of silver or gold; but glass, unless a stray cup or goblet had been procured from Venice, and porcelain, unless a rare piece had been brought from the East, was never present. The rude pottery chiefly unglazed, which was manufactured, in England and in Europe during the mediæval ages, was seldom or never molded into vessels for table-use, and few or no specimens now exist to show it was employed for such purposes.

When the Moors came into Spain, in 711, they brought with them the art of enameling earthen-ware,—probably derived from the Romans. In the decoration of the Alhambra, glazed tiles were plentifully employed. The oldest examples of these preserved to the present time belong to the thirteenth century. With the capture of Majorca by the Pisars, early in the twelfth century, the painted porcelain from the manufactory of the Saracens was introduced into Italy. Plates of this ware were used to embellish the churches of Pisa and neighboring cities; and they may still be seen set in the walls of San Sisto, Sta. Apollonica, and other ancient cathedrals.

There is no evidence that attempts were made to produce porcelain in any part of Italy until the beginning of 1400, when the celebrated ware called Majolica came into great repute, through the genius of Luca della Robbia. Authorities disagree as to the real origin of this ware, some believing it to have been derived, as the name undoubtedly was, from Majolica; and others, that it was an invention of the manufacturers of Faenza, Italy, or of Fayence, France, where it was very early produced. It is also a matter of dispute whether Luca della Robbia invented or adopted the white enamel which he used in his productions; but he has, at least, the credit of being the first to cast relievos and figures in potter's clay, and apply them as sculpture to the ornamentation of buildings.

For a century the name of Robbia is connected with the history of Majolica,—its manufacture being continued in the family. Girolamo della Robbia adorned the palace near Paris in which Francis I. spent his last days, with enameled terra-cottas, for which he received about $75,650. But Majolica reached its highest perfection about the middle of the sixteenth century. The principal manufactories were at Pesario, Gubbio, Castel Durante, and Urbino. The porcelain has often been called Raphael ware, because designs by this great master were frequently used in decorating it. The tradition that Raphael himself painted the pieces which are adorned with pictures of his creation, is considered without foundation. Other hands probably copied upon the porcelain the favorite works of the Italian painter.

The entire ganut of colors was not employed in painting Majolica. Only the shades of blue, yellow, green, and purple, and, in a few instances, ruby-red, appear in the specimens extant. The manufactory supported by the Duke of Urbino which produced the finest Majolica, was partially abandoned after 1580, as it drew too heavily on the exchequer of its noble patron, and thenceforth only inferior grades of the ware were issued from the establishment. In the seventeenth century, Majolica was manufactured in Venice and Naples. An attempt was made to revive the ware at Pesario during the last century, but without permanent success. An excellent imitation of the best Majolica, and said to be even finer in execution, is now manufactured in Italy by Count Ginori.

GREAT GUNS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

[N. Y Evening Post.]

The contest between guns and armor continues to excite the liveliest interest among European nations. The great arsenals are vieing with each other in the production of mighty cannon which shall be able to send a projectile weighing many hundreds of pounds through iron obstacles of almost incredible thickness, or of iron targets which shall be able to resist the heaviest bolts that can be forged. A short time ago it was announced that Krupp, the great German iron founder, had cast a cannon superior to any hitherto in existence, which was destined to solve at once and forever the vexed problem of the relative powers of penetration and resistance possessed by modern artillery and ironclads. The English, in their turn, are now rejoicing over the successful trial of their new eighty-ton gun, which can throw a projectile sixteen inches in diameter a distance of seven or eight miles, and pierce the sides of the strongest man-of-war afloat at a closer range. Next we shall probably hear of the construction of some unwieldy floating battery specially designed to carry armor capable of resisting the tremendous impetous of a shot from this latest engine of war; and then the cannon foundries will glow with floods of molten metal, until a gun of still greater dimensions and power is produced. As there appears to be no limit to the size of cannon, it seems probable that the victory in the struggle between guns and armor will finally declare itself in favor of the former, or that it will, at all events, be necessary to construct vessels of the monitor type only, which present the smallest possible target to the fire of the enemy. This is a question, however, which must be left to the Armstrongs, Krupps and Whitworths of the future to answer.

In the meantime it is interesting to remember that the monster cannons now in existence are simply examples of the manner in which history repeats itself. Four centuries ago, in 1478, the Turks erected a battery of guns against Scutari, the largest of which was capable of throwing a stone shot thirty-two inches in diameter, and weighing 1,640 pounds, whereas the projectile of the English eighty-ton gun weighs only 1,250 pounds. It is evident, moreover, that these enormous guns were of practical service, for it is recorded that 2,534 rounds were fired from them in thirty days. At the castle of Asia, on the Dardanelles, there still exists a battery of bronze cannons, some of which have a bore twenty-eight inches in diameter. When the British Admiral Sir John Duckworth forced the passage of the Straits in March, 1807, one of his ships was struck by a huge stone bullet thrown from one of these guns, and it is said that the missile made so large a hole in the side of the vessel that the captain, when he looked over the side to see the extent of the injury, was surprised to see two of his sailors thrust their heads through the aperture at the same instant. The Royal George, whose name is familiar to all readers of Cowper's poetry, was one of the ships injured in this encounter. The great gun of Beejapore, with a caliber of twenty-eight inches, is another instance of what gun-founders could accomplish more than three centuries ago. This weapon was last discharged, it is said, during the eighteenth century, on the occasion of a visit from the Rajah of Sattara. The shot weighed more than a thousand pounds. The Tzar Pooshkar, or great gun of Moscow, has a bore thirty-five inches in diameter, but has never been fired with shotted charges, and we think that few persons would be anxious to make the experiment now. There are many other great guns famous in history, but those we have mentioned are sufficient to prove that in the matter of capacity, at least, the guns of the present are no more remarkable than the guns of the past.

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

A good old Methodist lady very particular and very pious, once kept a boarding-house in Boston. Staunch to her principles, she would take no one to board who did not hold to the eternal punishment of a large portion of the race. But the people were more intent on carnal comforts than spiritual health, so that in time her house became empty, much to her grief and alarm.

After some time a bluff old sea captain knocked at the door, and the old lady answered the call.

"Servant, ma'am. Can you give me board for two or three days? Got my ship here, and shall be off soon as I load."

"Wa'al, I don't know," said the old lady.

"Oh, house full, eh?"

"No, but——"

"But what, ma'am?"

"I don't take any unclean or carnal people in my house. What do you believe?"

"About what?"

"Why, do you believe that any one will be condemned?"

"Oh, thunder! yes."

"Do you?" said the good woman, brightening up. "Well, how many souls do you think will be in fire eternally?"

"Don't know, ma'am, really—I never calculated that."

"Can't you guess?"

"Can't say—perhaps fifty thousand."

"Wa'al, hem!" mused the good woman: "I guess I'll take you, fifty thousand is better than nothing."

A CHILD'S PREMONITION OF DEATH.

A singular coincidence, to use no stronger term, occurred a week or two ago in Wilmington Del. Without any apparent cause therefor, and while gazing upward into the sky, a little 3-year-old child, the death of whose mother had committed her to its grandfather, paused in its seeming contemplation of things above, and turning to its grandparents remarked in its childish prattle: "Dranpa, my mamma is up yonder in the sky, and I'se going to see her next week." Then turning and entering the house, the child caught its grandmother by the hand, and asked her if she would not go with it. "Where to?" inquired the lady, and back came the answer: "To my mamma in heaven." The following Friday the child was seized with membranous croup, the violence of the attack of which baffled all human skill, and on the first day of the next week the child died.

GUESTS OF THE HEART.

They call and they answer each other,
They answer and mingle again,
As the deep and shrill in an anthem
Make harmony still in their strain,
And the voices of sentiment mingle
In mountainous regions of snow,
Till from hill-top to hill-top a chorus
Floats down to the valleys below.

The shadows, the firelight of even,
The sound of the bells' distant chime,
Come bringing, with rain softly drooping,
Sweet thoughts of a shadowy time;
The slumberous sense of seclusion
From storm and intruders aloof,
We feel when we hear in the midnight
The patter of rain on the roof.

When the spirit goes forth in its yearnings
To take all its wanderers home,
Or, afar in the regions of fancy,
Delights on swift pinions to roam,
I quietly sit in the firelight—
The firelight so bright and so warm—
For I know that those only who love me
Will seek me through shadow and storm.

But should they be absent this evening—
Should even the household depart—
Deserted, I should not be lonely:
There still would be guests in my heart,
The face of friends that I cherish,
The smile, and the glance, and the tone,
Will haunt me wherever I wander,
And thus I am never alone.

MR. GEORGE GRANT'S FARM OF 576,000 ACRES—THOUSANDS OF SHEEP AND COWS.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Among the prominent visitors at the fair is Mr. George Grant of Victoria Colony, Kansas, the owner of the largest farm in the world, with the exception, perhaps, of that of the Duke of Sutherland, whose broad acres consist largely of hill and heather. Mr. Grant's domain covers 576,000 acres in the heart of Kansas, about 290 miles west of Kansas City to Fort Hays, the centre of the tract. His effort is to establish a model farm, for which great credit is due him, as well as for his successful efforts in introducing imported stock, and showing the results in crossing imported with native stock, and also the best methods of sheltering and feeding cattle in winter. Mr. Grant is going back to Europe in about five weeks to arrange for the bringing out of more people and a large portion of high-bred stock, which he will exhibit at the Centennial, with the intention ultimately of shipping it to Victoria. Mr. Grant states that one herd of eighty-one short horns of the Booth strain sold five weeks ago at the sale of the late Mr. Torrs's property in England at an average price from young to old of $3,000. They were of the same family that he has at Victoria, and many of the animals were bought for America.

Mr. Grant's colony has largely swelled this season by immigrants, and another English company has just bought 40,000 acres adjoining the Victoria colony. One of the New York Gunthers has started with 5,000 acres, and Mr. Dickinson of St. Louis has bought two square miles, and is out there now making arrangements for putting up a house. Mr. Grant says he is more than satisfied with the produce of his crops this season.

The rains have been abundant, but last year the grasshoppers swept everything. One field of eighty acres of Hungarian grass on his farm has produced 776 tons of fodder, and 5,114 bushels of seed, giving a profit of more than 500 per cent. on the cost of putting in the seed. He put in 300 acres of alfalfa, a kind of fodder much used in California. The land will grow three crops of this grass in a year, at the rate of six tons to the acre, but it affects a deep, dry soil. Mr. Grant has increased his flock of sheep to 16,000, and has 1,000 cows. In less than five years he expects to increase his sheep to 100,000. His wool alone this season brought $11,700 in Boston at thirty-three cents per pound. Sheep farming is evidently destined to be a profitable business in Kansas.

MONT DORE LES BAINS.

A correspondent has the following in an account of Mont Dore les Bains, a village in the Auvergue Mountains, thronged during three months of the year by French invalids. The baths are situated in a broad trough-like glen which runs up into the heart of the Puy-de-Sancy, and is enclosed by its steep precipitous slopes. It is a cluster of gray and white houses, with gray roofs. They build with lava, they slate with a fissile lava, and white wash is their only attempt at polychrome, so the effect is dull enough. For the season, however, its streets are gay enough, except that the number of real invalids in the crowd is not enlivening. The waters are beneficial in various affections of the throat and lungs; thus the diseases which bring patients are of a more serious class than those treated at springs frequented by the dyspeptic and the enfeebled, where the *malade imaginaire* contributes largely to the population. The stairs of the hotels, the streets, and the little square in front of the baths are all alive at an early hour with blue-bloused porters trotting up and down with primitive sedan chairs, which look very like converted sentry-boxes. In these chairs patients are shrouded from the keen morning air, or it may be from eyes too prone to notice the absence of art's finishing touches. The treatment consists in drinking glasses of the luke-warm water, in walking up and down a foggy room, like an ill-ventilated laundry, to inhale the vapor, for which sprinkling with the spray is sometimes substituted, and in ordinary bathing—the last two processes being separated by an hour of bed. The day's discipline being now over, the *dejeuner* follows, after which the "world" makes excursions, returning to dinner about five or six o'clock. There is a tiny park near the baths, with a *cafe* at one end and a pile of ruins at the other, consisting of bits from an early Romanesque church and various fragments of Roman buildings (for these baths have been in use since days before those of Cæsar); here society drinks its coffee and walks up and down to listen to rustic music or chaffer with itinerant peddlers till the evening chill drives all in-doors.

COUNTY NOMENCLATURE.

[Washington Star.]

In looking over an official list of the counties in the United States some interesting facts are developed. There are in all 1,441 counties. The letter most largely represented in the naming of these counties is S; the next M, and the next C. More counties are named after Washington than any other President of the United States, the number being 29. The names of the other Presidents represented by counties occur as follows: Jefferson 23, Jackson 21 Madison 19, Monroe 18, Lincoln 17, Grant and Polk 12 each, Johnson 11, Harrison 9, Adams 8, Taylor 7, Van Buren 4, Pierce 4, Buchanan 3, and Fillmore and Tyler 2 each. In many cases, however, in the above list, counties were not named after the Presidents, but the selection of a name was influenced by local considerations. These are 22 counties named after Franklin, 17 after Marion, 2 after Fremont, 3 after Greeley, 1 after Hendricks, 8 after Benton and Boone, 9 after Cass, Marshall and Putman, 14 after Carroll, 11 after Douglass, and 18 after Montgomery. The names of almost all of the Revolutionary heroes except Arnold are represented in the list.

AUTUMN HOUSE-CLEANING.

[Danbury News.]

She has got on a torn dress, hitched up at one side sufficiently to reveal an unbuttoned shoe; there are flakes of whitewash in her hair and on her chin; her dress is wet, her fingers are par-boiled, and her thumb has been split with a hammar, but her eye is as clear and bright as that of a major-general on field day. She picks up a handful of skirts and skims through the apartments, seeing five hundred things which should be done at once, and trying to do them; and every time she comes in reach of the dresser, she snatches a look into the glass, and shoves a fresh hair-pin into her dilapidated coil. And thus planted in the debris, like a queen on her throne, she unblushingly asserts that "It's an awful job." "Everything is in wretched shape." "I'll be so glad when this is over." "It does seem as if my back will snap in two;" "I'm a good mind to say I'll never clean house again so long as I live." And then her mind unconsciously soars heavenward, and she wonders if there will be a house-cleaning season there, and if not, how a heaven can be made of it. It is this speculation which gives her that dreamy expression when she is cutting your bread with the soap-knife.

VARIETIES.

MRS. PEGGARTY says that her husband's behavior is enough to irrigate an angel.

THE consumption of crabs is so great in France that there is danger of the supply becoming extinct.

THE Philadelphia commission of engineers appointed to examine the question of water supply report that immediate provision should be made for an increase.

MR. A. R. SNOW, of Medina, N. Y., having been deserted by his wife, publishes the fact in the village newspaper, saying in conclusion: "I now forbid any woman stepping on my premises."

THE family carriage of Henry Clay, which was made and presented to him by the manufacturers of Newark, N. J. on the occasion of his visit there about thirty-five years ago, is in the possession of A. Clark, of Lexington Ky., who proposes to exhibit it at the Centennial.

A FRENCH woman in a crowd who saw a German soldier blow his nose in a vulgar way exclaimed: "What! with all our five milliards, they have not got pocket-handkerchiefs yet." She was sent to prison and fined, but the crowd paid her fine and made up a purse for her "for the pleasure she had caused them." This happened in Lorraine.

A FEW Sundays ago a young Unitarian became drowsy at church, and, putting his head in his father's lap closed his eyes. Just as he seemed to be fairly gone, the preacher said: "Every man has at least one drop of Adam's blood in his veins," and at this the small boy rose up to whisper: "papa, Adam must have been a mighty big man."

A LADY in a palace car on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad some days ago lost a valuable cameo ring set with four diamonds, which slipped from her finger and dropped to the track through the pipe of the wash stand. An officer of the road walked on the track for a distance of two miles, and was fortunate enough to discover the ring, and it was returned to the owner.

ONE Dr. Bethune used to tell a good story about two Scotchmen, who came to this country several years ago. "What's the matter, Andrew, that ye seem sae troubled this morning?" "I had a fearful dream in the nicht." "What did ye dream?" "I dinna like to tell." "Did ye dream ye saw the deil?" "No; it was weur than that." Did ye dream yer mither was dead?" "No; it was far weur than that." "Well, what did ye dream mon?" "Why, I dreamed I was hame again,"

SAN FRANCISCO'S great Palace Hotel is to be formally opened on the 16th inst. Mrs. Wm. C Ralston, widow of the late money king, already occupies a magnificent suite of apartments in the great caravansary, and Mr. Ralston's former country residence, Belmont, is to be used as a rustic branch of the house. Belmont has over 100 rooms and is splendidly furnished, and visitors who wish a change of air can go out there at their pleasure.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1875

AND now Judge Strong will get hauled over the coals for his decision on the Civil Rights Bill.

JOHN ROUTH don't decline, and won't get out of the way of Republicans. He means to take a permanent situation in the Court House.

ONLY fifteen thousand fraudulent names on the Assessors books in Philadelphia to help Hartranft through. Will decent Republicans throughout the State longer tolerate this iniquitous system?

FIFE has been in the Sheriff's office for twenty-three years, and brags that he is a know-nothing in the details that has transpired in that position. Will he go on the stand and answer some few questions. What say the organs to this proposition?

COL. MANN of Philadelphia addressed the Republicans of Indiana county on Wednesday evening last. He advised his hearers to vote for Hartranft because he fought twenty four pitched battles. This nearly equals Cæser, but then he was at the head not tail of the engagement.

HENRY CLEWS ought to issue his annual circular stating that honesty and safety require the election of the Radical ticket. He used to do it about this season of the year and was well paid for it by the Radical leaders and Administration. Mr. Cheever's recent revelations would add zest to a circular from Mr. Clews. He should issue one by all means.

THE success of the Republican ticket in Ohio and Pennsylvania, means the enforcement of the resumption act, which will bankrupt the country within the next three years. The success of the Democratic ticket will oblige its repeal, and let the country breathe free again, restoring confidence and infusing new life into all industries. Which side will you take?

WE have more debt and taxes in proportion to wealth and population than any city in the Union, and yet the Radical organs refuse, under the gag and the whip of the Ring, to say one word of protest in favor of the people. We have repeatedly challenged the Gazette to either endorse or repudiate Mr. Errett's suppression of the Lancaster resolution against municipal extravagance, and it fears to open its mouth.

GOV. HARTRANFT visited a number of our manufacturing establishments a few days ago, not from curiosity, nor to enquire into the work done and wages received, but to get the votes of the hard fisted operatives for a renewal of his ten thousand dollar office. Scarce a week elapses and we hear that a general stoppage of the mills is imminent. There is an effort making to keep them going until after the election for fear of its effect, but it must come all the same. Hartranft can't do anything for them.

IT is generally understood that many of our mills and manufacturers intend to close in a few weeks, thereby throwing out several thousand other workingmen in addition to the large number already thrown out. We are informed that the Radical candidates and active Ring men are appealing to the iron men and others to keep their factories open until after the election. Workingmen, don't let them deceive you. Don't vote for the candidates of Radical contraction of the currency and of forced resumption. Vote against contraction and in favor of the greenback platform, which is honest and just to both rich and poor—and you and your families will be happy, contented and prosperous.

RADICAL rascality is still coming to light in Washington. An investigation now in progress, says a Washington special, into the manner in which certain contracts for clothing furnished to the Marine Corps have been filed has disclosed some of the most startling frauds. For instance, it has been discovered that the shoes furnished for the use of enlisted men have been made by covering with a thin veneering of leather placed upon the outside of the soles mass of chips and old rags of which the bulk of it has been composed. As soon as the thin leather was worn through, the inside of the sole falls out and the shoe becomes worthless. The average time that shoes of this description last is 14 days. And yet the party leaders who connive at these things and share the plunder, are demanding a new lease of power.

THE Republican Committee are flooding the State with circulars containing a dozen charges against Cyrus L. Pershing, and pretending to give the date and page for certain votes in the Legislature, every one of which have been disproved except one. He is denounced for opposing the passage of the Act, May 3d, 1864, page 732 providing for payment of the interest on the State debt in greenbacks instead of specie. He did oppose that act of palpable repudiation and stood where both parties stand to-day on the platform of paying in gold the bonds which were contracted to be so paid. He opposed the scheme of Kemble and the Ring who desired to make profit out of the transaction at the expense of the reputation of the State, for which he now apologizes but keeps the proceeds.

MISSISSIPPI'S TROUBLES.

"The split" in the Radical party in the State of Mississippi, is given as the cause of the recent troubles at Friar's Point. This place is the residence of Senator Alcorn, Republican Senator from that State. It would seem that Mr. Alcorn opposed the election of a negro, one Brown, to the office of Sheriff, on the grounds that Brown was wholly unfit for the office as well as dishonest and untrustworthy. In thus exercising his rights as a freeman, Senator Alcorn has committed a very grave crime in the opinion of Mr. Brown, and nothing but a capture of Friar's Point and the slaughter of Senator Alcorn and the anti-Brown men will atone for it.

This is the way Democrats have been treated in many parts of the South for some years. They had only to oppose the election of negroes, carpet-baggers and scalawags to office, to be arrested for Ku Kluxism or upon some other convenient charge. Finally things have been carried to such a point that honest and respectable negroes and honest and respectable white Republicans came to the conclusion that it was about time to put a stop to wholesale dishonesty, and very naturally they expressed a determination to act with the Democrats who comprise the great body of the whites in the South.

Having done this Senator Alcorn now finds that he is quite as great a Ku Klux as any of the rest of the white men in the South who desire honest government. We find him as the general in command of a force of cavalry and infantry, suddenly improvised, and for what purpose? For the purpose of killing the negroes or depriving them of the right to vote? By no means—but on the contrary to save his town from the torch of the incendiary, and himself and his family from slaughter at the hands of an infuriated mob, led by a candidate for the leading peace office of the county.

It is a singular spectacle indeed to see a Republican Senator of the United States at the head of a military organization for the purpose of protecting himself and his neighbors from the fury of a negro mob, and merely because that Republican Senator refuses to support a notoriously dishonest negro for the office of Sheriff. We trust that Mr. Alcorn when he goes back to the Senate will give the people at large the benefit of his present experiences, and state whether he thinks it absolutely necessary or even advisable to use the Federal army in the South for the purpose of keeping down Democrats. All that Mr. Alcorn or any other Republican white or black has done for the negro race will count for nothing the moment they oppose the carpet-baggers and their schemes of plunder.

The large masses of the negroes in the South are really not responsible for their acts and are used by the carpet-baggers, just as they are now being used against Senator Alcorn and his Republican friends, at Friar's Point, who desire to elect honest men to office. It seems that Gov. Ames is at the bottom of the whole affair, and that he is determined to get the Federal forces placed at his disposal for the purpose of controlling the election. Every honest white man and negro in the State, regardless of past party affiliations, have united for the purpose of overthrowing the corrupt and dishonest local and State government which is nothing short of highway robbery, and there is every prospect that they will succeed unless the aid of the Federal army is secured, and Gov. Ames evidently expects to secure it by forcing a conflict or a series of conflicts.

But the people of the North should distinctly bear in mind that this conflict is not between the Democrats and the negroes, but between honest Republicans who desire reforms, and a lot of ignorant negroes coached by carpet-baggers and led by a negro who is after a responsible office for the profits that are likely to accrue. It is one of the natural results of the Radical Administration that for years has been violating the Constitution by perpetuating dishonest carpet-bag rule in the South.

THE PEOPLE VS. THE RING.

One of the most important things that devolves upon the people of Allegheny county is to break up and drive out the Ring which for years has infested the Court House, packed Conventions and elected officials in defiance of the wishes and the protests of the people. For the success of the Ring schemes the people have been measurably to blame. As a matter of course the honest masses of the Republican party could not prevent Ringsters from receiving nominations, as the Court House officials had both the time and the money to set up Conventions and nominate themselves.

The people thus tricked year after year, have been put off with the promise that their wishes should be respected in the future, and have thus been wheedled into voting for the most notorious Ringsters in the county, while at the same time they had the power to make their protests available at the polls. They have now made up their minds to adopt the latter plan. This year the Court House Ring capped the climax by selecting every candidate on the county ticket from that select circle. Look at the list.

Richard H. Fife, candidate for Sheriff, now in the Sheriff's office at the Court House.

Henry Warner, candidate for Controller, now in the Controller's office at the Court House.

James G. Murray, candidate for Treasurer, now in the Commissioner's office at the Court House.

Ralph J. Richardson, candidate for Recorder, now in the Recorder's office at the Court House.

Joseph H. Gray, candidate for Register, now in the Register's office at the Court House.

W. H. McCleary, candidate for Clerk of the Courts, now in the Clerk's office at the Court House.

Augustus Beckert, candidate for Commissioner, now in the office at the Court House.

John M'Clelland, candidate for Commissioner, now in office at the Court House.

We submit whether the political history of the county presents a parallel case. Not a single man outside of the Court House Ring has been selected for any position. The people are told, in so many words, that no man outside of this Ring is fit to hold office. All the offices are to be continued in the charge of the present incumbents, who are expected to reform their own extravagance and mismanagement wherever it may exist.

No outsider is to be permitted to cast his eyes over the books in the Court House, and let the people know how matters really stand. The idea of reform under such circumstances is utterly preposterous. No man need look for it or expect it, although every honest voter in the county knows that reform in the county offices is absolutely and imperatively demanded.

That there must be reform in the Sheriff's office, and a weeding out of the "deputy's option" business no man denies. And how is it to be done? By electing Mr. Fife who has been in the office for twenty-three years, and during the whole time that these abuses have been going on? All men of ordinary intelligence must agree that this is not the way to go about securing the necessary reform. Mr. Fife claims that he was wholly ignorant of these practices until the facts were brought out before the inferior courts. Is such a theory reasonable? Does it strike any man that Mr. Fife could have been ignorant of these things during his twenty-three years incumbency of the office?

But suppose we agree with Mr. Fife, that he was ignorant of the whole matter. That while he was in daily contact with his fellow deputies he knew nothing of this "option" business until his attention was directed to it by the sworn testimony before a magistrate. Is he then the man to be trusted with the entire and absolute control of the Sheriff's office, and be placed one notch higher over the present deputies? The fact is, the Sheriff's office must be cleaned out from top to bottom. An entire new deal must be had, and Mr. Fife is not the man to give it the to people. This every body can see who does not choose to be blind.

What is true of the Sheriff's office is true in a greater or less degree as to all the other offices. The people cannot afford to keep the books of the county in the hands of a little clique, without any change of men or measures. And when eight men, present incumbents, and candidates to be elected as their own successors, having the means, the time and the official machinery at their command, combine together and shut everybody else out, and undertake to elect themselves, by packing Conventions to secure nominations, it is about time that the people should wake up to the necessity of exercising the right of suffrage and electing men to important offices who do not belong to a close corporation—to a Ring that distributes offices to its own members to the exclusion of everybody else. We are pleased to notice the fact that the people are determined to break up this practice. Honest Republicans have protested in vain in Conventions. They are now going to appeal to a higher tribunal—to the polls.

ANOTHER FALSEHOOD NAILED.

What has the Republican party done for Pennsylvania? This is a question our political enemies are very fond of asking with a triumphant kind of air, as if they had said something unanswerable. Well, that party gave birth to and cradled our system of common schools, and we think that the party which gave us the schools had better for the present be entrusted with the keeping and defending of them. —Philadelphia Press.

The above is one of the numerous campaign falsehoods, coined and put in circulation by the Republican papers. We present the simple facts in the case as the best corrective.

The law establishing our system of free-schools was passed by the Legislature of 1833—34, at a time when none but Democratic Legislatures had met for many years; over two thirds of the one 1833—4, were Democrats. All the heads of Departments, at Harrisburg, and both the U. S. Senators, were of the same party.

George Wolf was a conscientious, liberal-minded, intelligent man. He was first elected in 1829 and his inaugural urged the importance, as well as duty, of establishing a free-school system. This noble recommendation he repeated in all his subsequent messages, with such forcible reasons as to enlist thousands of others in the cause, and raise a feeling in its behalf that carried it unanimously through the Legislature, except one opposing vote, in the House, given by a Mr. Grim, of Lehigh, who belonged to the anti-masons, one of the ancestral branches of the Republican party.

Thaddeus Stevens made his debut in public life, as a member of this Legislature, from Adams county, of the pure anti-masonic stripe. His violent course in the persecution of free-masons, in the early part of the session, was unscrupulous and ill-advised. As an off set, he espoused the school-law, then in agitation, and devoted to it all his eloquence and most active exertions. For this, he has been styled the father of our school system, and the credit of it claimed for the Republican party. How great the injustice, and how monstrous the perversion of truth, let the above facts answer.

ANOTHER WHIRL.

IT cannot be exactly said that the Gazette has a new set of financial views, for it has already occupied all the known and unknown grounds on this question. In its determination to be right at all hazards, it takes day about in endorsing the contraction and forced resumption views of Schurz and Hayes, the interconvertible 3-65 bonds of Hon. W. D. Kelley, absolute expansion of the greenbacks to $400,000,000, as well as every other possible and impossible financial theory. It will be seen that under any circumstances the Gazette will come out right and can say "this is in accordance with our suggestions."

On Saturday our contemporary rearranges his financial views, and in so doing, he gives the Radical leaders some severe thrusts and asks some ugly questions as well as makes some ugly admissions. As for instance:

How shall trade be started, business improved, and labor employed? These are questions immediately pertinent to the present. There are idle hands, and hungry mouths, and in some of those hands are ballots. Those hands are willing to toil for money, and they fail in these efforts to sell their labor. This is the real trouble to-day. We have fully freed our skirts on this issue. Had our advice been followed, and aid given by Congress to the great trans-continental enterprises, the back of the panic would have been broken, and the country relieved from its pressure.

These evils are tolerably plainly set forth by our contemporary, and possess the great merit os truth. There "are idle hands and hungry mouths" all over the land, vainly asking for work and bread. This condition of things is the result of bad financial legislation at the hands of the Radical party in Congress. Since the passage of the Resumption Act, all these evils portrayed by the Gazette, have been intensified and aggravated. Our contemporary undertakes to say how this might have been remedied at the time of the panic. "It was then" says Gazette that the country needed more currency fully up to the $400,000,000 that could be legally issued. It is idle to say it could not have been gotten out. There was no trouble in getting out the $26,000,000 that were set afloat. In the stringent times, greenbacks were at a premium. Now, however, the slower process of gradual recuperation is imperatively necessary." Inflation, then according to the Gazette, was the only remedy and yet it shouts itself hoarse in repeating the false and absurd charge that the Democracy are in favor of inflation and repudiation because they oppose contraction and want the currency kept equal to the requirements of trade.

The Gazette not being able to dispute the fact that the country is in a deplorable condition, has the assurance to say that the Democracy are to blame for it. Inasmuch as the Democracy have been in a one-third minority in Congress, it would probably puzzle the versatile Gazette to tell how they were responsible for the legislative acts of the two-thirds majority. Our contemporary has frequently admitted that the Radical threat of forced resumption is responsible for our present financial distress and the general paralysis of business. The Gazette says that the Radical party "could not, of course bolster up the failing fortunes of business men and the banks." Perhaps not, but it could at least have refrained from crushing and driving them to the wall, by the passage of the outrageous Resumption Act, which is responsible for the present depressed condition of affairs.

THE GREENBACK DEPRECIATED BY A REPUBLICAN CONGRESS.

The greenback of the war contained a promise and a contract as follows:

"This note is a lega-tender for all debts public and private, except duties on import and interest on the public debt, *and is exchangeable for United States six per cent twenty year bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years,*"

This contract and promise held the greenback equal to the bond being interconvertible with it. In 1864 this convertibility was destroyed else the greenback to-day would be equal to the interest bonds which are six per cent better than gold. On this point Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion from which we quote.

"*The best support for note circulation is not limitation, but receivability, especially for loans bearing coin interest . . . It is plain that a currency so supported can not depreciate more than the loans; in other words, below the general credit of the country. It will rise or fall with it. At the present moment, if the notes were received for five per cent bonds, they would be at par. In other words,* SPECIE PAYMENTS WOULD BE RESUMED.

MR. M'PHERSON is a very nice man and has occupied an official position in Washington for a number of years as clerk of the House of Representatives. He has doubtless been a careful observer of the real inwardness of Radical legislation, and could a tale unfold in relation to Credit Mobilier and Pacific Mail subsidies that would make interesting history. Of all this he is silent, but is eloquent in misrepresenting the record of Mr. Pershing while a member of he State Legislature and refuses to correct his charges after honest men of his own party have been convinced of the untruth of his statements. This attempt to divert attention from the corrupt acts of the Republican party in Washington by the cry of stop thief, is too transparent and weak to gain votes or convince the plundered citizen.

THOSE CONTEMPTIBLE REPORTS ABOUT OUR CANDIDATE FOR REGISTER.

The following letter from Mr. John Routh ought to satisfy all those who have circulated false statements regarding his candidacy, Will they retract or stick to the falsehood? We shall see. Here is the letter:

PITTSBURGH, October 8, 1875.

John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman Democratic County Committee.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me to tender you, and through you, your committee, my sincere thanks for the unexpected honor conferred on me, by placing my name on the ticket as candidate for "Register and Clerk of Orphans Court." I say unexpected, because the nomination came to me unsought. Believing it to be the bounden duty of all good citizens to obey the wish of their constituents, I accept the nomination so generously tendered me, and will do all in my power to further the success of the entire ticket and the party of which I am an humble member.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN ROUTH.

NOTHING NEW IN THE OHIO PLATFORM ON THE GREENBACK QUESTION.

Over four years ago, June, 1871, the following, known as the twelfth resolution of the Democratic platform of Ohio, was adopted at Columbus:

"12. That while we reject repudiation, we equally reject the proposition to pay the bondholder more than the contract with him demands; that if bondholders have rights, so have taxpayers, and we insist upon justice to both; that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the Government; that where he loaned greenbacks he should be paid greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provides, and where he loaned gold he should be paid in gold; that to guard against a too great expansion, greenbacks should be made convertible into 3 per cent bonds at the option of the holders, said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand; that the true method of returning to specie payments is to make custom dues payable in legal-tender currency, whether paper money or gold; that such policy would secure uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the Government."

MINOR NOTES.

THE authorities of Richmond, Va., have extended the hospitalities of the city to the widow and daughter of Stonewall Jackson for the 26th, when the statue will be unveiled.

GOOD-BY, Governor Gaston. Lightning never strikes twice in the same place.—Rochester Democrat. Governor Gaston wasn't elected by lightning. He was elected, by thunder.—Boston Post.

A GOOD motto in a political campaign and one always appropriate, is "when the churches go into politics they should be treated with no more consideration than politicians."—Detroit Free Press.

JUDGE HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON declares that under no circumstances will he consent to be a candidate for Governor of Georgia. He says he is out of political life, and hopes never to enter it again.

MR. H. W. CROTZER, editor of the Centennial and Journal of the Exposition, a very valuable and interesting journal, devoted mainly to the interests of the Centennial Exposition, is in the city for the purpose of taking in our own great Industrial Exposition.

A PROPOSITION is pending in the Texas Constitutional Convention forbidding judges, prosecuting attorneys and jurors, when under the influence of intoxicating liquor, from exercising their duties. It seems somewhat singular that an evil of this kind should have become so serious as to require a Conititutional restriction.

THE Female Suffrage question has recently been decided upon by the United States Supreme Court. That tribunal declares that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one, not even upon male voters. The rule of suffrage in the Federal Constitution is based upon the rule of suffrage in the States. It is therefore regulated entirely by State laws.

AS though Massachusetts politics, with four parties in the field, were not sufficiently complex, the Woman Suffragists have concluded to participate. A committee, with Mrs. Julia Ward Howe at its head, has been appointed to wait upon the various candidates and give them support or opposition according as they favor or oppose the "subjection of woman."

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean has suddenly become virtuous since one of its editors was dismissed from the office of Appraiser at Chicago, and the sins of the Treasury Department are being shown up now by one of the administration's own organs. The most serious charge it has yet brought against Bristow is that he has had a new Axminister carpet put down in his room, and a pier glass costing $300 erected where it was not needed.

ONE by one the States are coming to adopt the same date, or nearly the same, for holding their Gubernatorial elections. Among the results of the election in Connecticut on Monday was the adoption of a constitutional amendment making the State election occur in November and extending the term of office of the Governor to two years. This will greatly lessen the importance of the elections; for, occurring hereafter as they will at the same time with those of other and larger States, their political significance will be almost lost.

PIOLLET AND THE SOLDIERS.

The following letter from a well-known and brave soldier may be set against the abuse of Radical newspapers:

WYSOX, Bradford county, September 27. —*Dear Sir:*—Having seen newspaper articles charging my fellow-townsman, Colonel Piollet, with having opposed and hindered the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion, as an act of simple justice I desire to state that the charge is untrue and without foundation.

I recollect the first public meeting of the citizens of this county, held at Towanda in 1861, for the purpose of raising troops in pursuance of President Lincoln's proclamation calling for 75,000 men, the second gentlemen who responded to the universal demand of those present was Col. Piollet, who came forward and made one of his characteristic speeches, calling on the citizens to divest themselves of all political bias, and volunteer promptly to fill the quota demanded, and Bradford county from that day was not behind in responding to the call of the President for men, and I am positive that no subsequent act of Col. Piollet was in conflict with that patriotic appeal. Yours, etc.,

DANIEL MEEHAN,
Late Captain Co. H 57th Regt. P. V.
To W. W. Kingsbury, Chairman Democratic County Convention.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

WHY NOT SENT TO PITTSBURGH?----THE TRIAL OF SINEY AND PARKS ----THE FORMER ACQUITTED---- THE LATTER CONVICTED----HON. H. B. WRIGHT'S VISIT TO THE INTERIOR OF THE STATE----THE DISTRICT RING----STATE TREASURY INVESTIGATION----DID DENT DIVIDE WITH GRANT?----JAY COOKE & CO'S CREDITORS----M'PHERSON CALLED ON FOR THE TRUTH----THE CLEWS AND MR. DENT, &C.

[From The Daily Post of October 2.]

THE eastern Associated Press journals all have accounts of the trial of Siney and Parks at Clearfield for conspiracy, and telegrams form Harrisburg regarding the Treasury investigation. Why are these reports not sent to the Associated Press journals in Pittsburgh? We hope those interested will look to it.

THE trial of Siney and Parks for conspiracy at Clearfield, Pa., was concluded on Wednesday evening at 10 o'clock. The jury stood eight for acquital and four for conviction on first ballot.

P. S.—A telegram published elsewhere says that Siney has been acquitted, but Parks was convicted of riot and conspiracy, fined one dollar and costs and sentenced to hard labor for one year. The cost is estimated to be fifteen hundred dollars.

A TELEGRAM from Washington, D. C., Wednesday evening, says Armstrong will not be appointed to the vacant chair in the Interior Department as he is not acceptable to Cameron. Coleman would suit Cameron, and may be the man, but to-night Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, Cameron's son-in-law, is freely spoken of, in circles near the throne, as the coming Cabinet officer. Unless Mr. Cowan knows of the intention of the President, no one about the administration could name the new Secretary. It seems to be conceded generally that a Pennsylvanian will be selected.

THE Philadelphia Times says: Hon Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, returned to his rooms at the Girard House last evening. "You may state," he said, "that my visit to the interior of the State shows the feeling for Pershing and Piollet to be highly encouraging. In some sections it is at fever heat. When I spoke at Allentown there were 5,000 persons present and two stands had to be erected. All the mills are closed, the slate factories shut up, and the people came from all the surrounding country. The telegrams on my table from Ohio, which I have opened since my return, show that the Democrats there are most confident of success next Tuesday. The current has run in their favor strongly, especially within the last few days.

PROSECUTING THE DISTRICT RING.

[Special dispatch to the World.]

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The first movement made against the late Board of Public Works to recover money illegally taken from the District of Columbia was begun to-day by the Commissioner by notice to James A. Magruder, late Treasurer of the Board, and his bondsmen to make restitution of $36,000, being a balance due from him. Soon after Congress meets and resumes an investigation, other suits of a more startling nature will doubtless be instituted against members of the old District Ring.

THE TREASURY INVESTIGATION.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

A portion of the committee to investigate the condition and management of the State Treasury met at the Capitol yesterday. The Chairman was unavoidably detained at his home, but will be here today. Mr. Mackey, State Treasurer, was in attendance, but owing to the absence of a quorum of the committee was not examined. It is understood that ex-State Treasurers M'Grath, Kemble and Irwin have been subpœnaed as witnesses by the committee.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Executive Committee of the Mississippi Democratic organization has issued an address in which it urges the members of the party to be patient but firm, asserts strenuously that peace prevails in the State, and denounces as unconstitutional and outrageous Ames's attempt to organize an armed force when no necessity for it exists. Hope of redeeming the State at the coming election is expressed.

DID GRANT GET A SHARE IN THE NINE THOUSAND DOLLARS?

[N. Y. Sun.]

The testimony yesterday in the case of B. H. Cheever against Henry Clews & Co. developed some points that the House of Representatives will probably find it necessary to investigate. This testimony relates to the reasons and influences which procured the appointment in 1869 of Henry Clews & Co. as a financial agent or banker of the United States Government in Europe. This appointment, as the public will remember, caused astonishment at the time, and it now appears by this evidence that the preliminary to it was an agreement by which Henry Clews & Co., agreed to pay to Louis Dent, the brother-in-law of the President, one-eighth of the profits to be derived from the appointment; and this one-eighth they guaranteed to Dent should not be less than the sum of $9,000 a year. Thus, if the testimony is true, we have the brother-in-law of the President, and the constant intimate of the White House, engaged in the business of selling at a high price one of the most lucrative appointments in the gift of the government, and an appointment, too, which not only seemed to all intelligent people an improper one to be made, but which finally resulted in a heavy pecuniary loss to the Treasury.

The question is whether Grant shared in this $9,000 a year; and besides, it should not be forgotten that this was not the only instance in which Dent took money for an appointment to be made by his brother-in-law, the President.

JAY COOKE & CO.'S CREDITORS.

[N. Y. Sun.]

Judge Strong's decision in the case of the United States against Edwin R. Lewis, trustee for the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co., draws attention afresh to the transactions between Secor Robeson and McCulloch. The London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. appears to have been set up on public funds advanced by Robeson, and is admitted to have depended for its continuance on additional deposits by him amounting to at least $1,200,000, against which iron rails worth about half that were pledged by McCulloch, to whom they did not belong. The United States, or rather Secor Robeson, has now sued the estate of Jay Cooke & Co., who were members of the London house, for an original and wholly unsecured amount of about $660,000; and this must come out of what properly belongs to the private creditors. The latter, too, according to the trustee's report, were expected to realize on the iron rails pledged to the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. by Moorhead of that firm, for advances by the firm to him, nominally in the interest of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, to which the rails belonged; but as the rails have been since pledged to McCulloch, and by him to Secor Robeson, the creditors can get nothing from that source, since Secor Robeson, to shield himself, insists on priority of claim for the Navy Department funds.

M'PHERSON AS A FALSIFIER.

[Phila. Times.]

Mr. McPherson spoke at West Chester on Tuesday evening last, and what is evidently a carefully prepared report of his speech appeared in the Press of yesterday. In it he elaborates Judge Pershing's legislative record, and enumerates all his votes previously complained of by Mr. McPherson but his votes on the soldier suffrage question, and they are carefully omitted. That record is not even hinted at. He now quotes Judge Pershing's votes correctly, for he did vote just as Mr. McPherson claims that he voted on emancipation, colored citizenship, and against the approval of the Congressional policy of reconstruction, and his vote is not recorded on the real estate tax bill. Whether Mr. McPherson's deductions from these votes are correct is a matter for his audience to judge, for he gives the basis of his complaints correctly, and no one can be misled; but can Mr. McPherson excuse himself for silence on the question of Judge Pershing's faithful support of soldier suffrage when the record conclusively confronts and contradicts him? Does he not owe it to his own manliness to say frankly that he did Judge Pershing injustice on that most important question? We beg to remind Mr. McPherson that the truth is always wholesome, and when it demands the correction of a wrong it should be generously obeyed.

THE CLEWS BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

We get more suggestive richness in the Clews bankruptcy proceedings. The name of Mr. Dent comes out at last. He was to get one-eighth of all the profits accruing from the transfer of the Government funds from the Barings to Clews. But Mr. Dent is not the President—he is only his brother-in-law—and so the scandalous whispers that "this thing ran into the White House" are not proved. Two great men of war, who have also become great financiers of the soft-money persuasion, seem to figure vaguely perhaps but often in the interesting preliminaries. The names of them—it would scarcely be suspected—are Benjamin F. Butler and John A. Logan.

MR. M'PHERSON'S FALSEHOODS AGAINST JUDGE PERSHING.

The Philadelphia Times of yesterday says: "Once more, and for the last time, we ask Mr. McPherson to give Judge Pershing's record frankly and fully on the question of soldier suffrage. If he shall do so, then the correctness of his deductions can be judged by the public. He justly claims that "the soundness of my deductions, from ascertained facts, is a proper subject of debate," but when he studiously conceals the "ascertained facts," as the record gives them, his deductions must be false, as are his premises. We demand of Mr. McPherson, in the name of truth and common honesty, that he shall give Judge Pershing's vote for soldier suffrage in 1863—House Journal, page 908; that he shall give Judge Pershing's vote for soldier suffrage in 1864—same Journal, page 370; that he shall give Judge Pershing's vote for the bill to provide a special election for ratifying the soldier suffrage amendment, so that soldiers could vote at the next ensuing general election—same Journal, page 609; that he shall give Judge Pershing's reasons for his vote against the details of the bill regulating elections in military camps—Legislative Record of 1874, page 1,025; that he shall give the report of the Committee of Conference on the same bill, of which Committee Judge Pershing was a member, and concurred in the report, and his vote for the final passage of the bill—House Journal, page 1,240; that he shall give Judge Pershing's resolution of thanks to our gallant soldiers in 1862, the first ever offered in either branch of the Legislature, as follows:

Resolved, That this House has heard with feelings of patriotic joy the intelligence of the capture of Fort Donaldson, and we hereby tender the thanks of the people of Pennsylvania to the gallant officers and men of the army and navy who, by the recent victories at Roanoke Island, Fort Henry and Fort Donaldson, have added new lustre to the American name, blighted the hopes of treason and of traitors, and thrown an imperishable glory over the age and nation.

"It may be found in the Legislative Record, page 258; and we ask him, also, as part of the truth of history, to give Judge Pershing's reasons for offering the resolution, as reported in the same record and page, as follows.

This Legislature has given no expression in regard to the various victories that have been achieved heretofore; they have been permitted to pass by without any notice by us as a Legislature. I was reluctant to take the lead, but as no one else seemed inclined to take the initiative, I concluded to offer this resolution. I think that we have not acted as patriotically as the Legislature of Pennsylvania should act in not noticing heretofore the gallant achievements of our army and navy. . . . . What I desired to effect by this resolution was to give our out-gushing thanks at the very moment we were receiving intelligence of these victories—to make it the spontaneous offering of the heart.

"Such is Judge Pershing's complete record on the question of soldier suffrage, with such additional portions of his legislative action as point unmistakably to his devotion to the honor and the interests of the brave defenders of the Union. With this whole record Mr. McPherson is entirely familiar, and he possesses too much intelligence not to be held to a strict accountability for a just statement and interpretation of it. Further, he has Judge Pershing's public statement, made recently and noticed by Mr. McPherson, explaining and affirming in positive terms his support of the bill regulating elections in the field on its final passage, as reported from the Conference Committee in which Judge Pershing participated; and, in the face of all these facts, his refusal to concede the cordial and faithful support of Judge Pershing to soldier suffrage, at every stage and under all circumstances, is a perversion of the record and of the truth that stamps the indellible stain of the falsifier upon Mr. McPherson. He has been respected as a compiler of political history, but we submit to him whether he would dare to give such a more than half concealed and wholly perverted record in any of his manuals. One such crime against truth would deluge him with hissing scorn, and why is the truth less sacred in a carefully prepared political speech? Since Mr. McPherson seems to deny himself pity, he must not complain of the world if it denies him respect, and as he drinks the bitter cup he must thank himself for a decent reputation wasted, without even the hope of reward, save as the thorns and thistles shall ripen on his luxuriant blossoms of falsehood."

THE PROPHET ABROAD.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

The Republicans who are howling "repudiation" at us would do well to consider this statement of truth by the Pittsburgh Gazette, a stanch Republican journal:

"The truth is, this demand for specie payments may yet drive the country to repudiation. We begin to fear this absolutely. We owe a sum so large, and the attempt to force specie payments is so palpably in the interest of the creditor class, that we fear, if urged, it will drive the people to absolute repudiation."

They know what contraction means in Pittsburgh. It is "the truth," as this Republican newspaper says, that we are fighting against "repudiation" and the Republicans are fighting for it.

[For The Post.]

MARALAINE MAY.

Many a year has fled since then,
But the cottage still is there;
Just back of the woods in a flowery glen
Where the sun light falls with its beauty rare,
And the merry birds sing a sweet refrain,
A requiem low for my Maralaine.

Oh! Maralaine May, with your hair of gold;
Is it, my darling, then too late,
For I loved you well in the days of old
But an angel called and you could not wait,
And I came but to find you hid away
From my longing sight and the sunny day.

Perchance you had doubted my love, who knows—
I wonder if saints from their distant Heaven,
Can look upon us in the night's repose,
And know all the love which to them was given,—
Oh! Maralaine May with your eyes of blue,
As for Heaven I hope, so my love was true.

Oh! the earth is dark and its ways are changed;
There is so much dust, that when once we find
An idol, we turn from the glare away,
And bask in the glorious light of its mind.
Thus a woman's pure love, dissolveth each clod
And makes each a heart, and leads men to God.

Oh! Maralaine May you are still my own,
Though an angel called he was not your love,
You shall wait me there, by that shining throne,
'Till my life is spent, and I wander above,
Where death enters not and nevermore pain,
I shall claim you as mine, as my Maralaine.

MINNIE J. OWREY.

PECULIARITIES OF CHINESE WOMEN.

[Letter from China.]

The women are certainly not pretty; those one sees working out of doors are decidedly course-loooking, and their costume in this part of China most unbecoming, consisting of a short black blouse confined at the waist by a belt, a small white apron, and very, very short, wide trowsers, sometimes hardly reaching the knee, below which the leg is left entirely bare, and their feet thrust into straw slippers with no heels, which they can only keep on by shuffling along the ground in a most irritating manner. Their redeeming feature is their hair, which as well as their eyes is invariably black and almost as invariably neatly dressed. How the dressing is accomplished in such hard, smooth rolls, and twisted up behind into such a curious form, resembling the handle of a teapot, I cannot tell. A long ornamental pin is stuck through it, which protrudes a good many inches on each side of the hair; and a bright flower, either real or artificial, worn at one side, gives them, in spite of their plain looks, rather a picturesque appearance. Their heads seem more impervious to heat and cold than those of the men, as they seldom wear any covering except that bestowed on them by nature, and of which, by the by, the men are defrauded; so that the working classes have to supply the deficiency by wearing the large, slightly conical hat which you see in any pictures of Chinamen, and which answers equally well the purpose of sunshade or umbrella. The dress of the better class of women is, I think, rather pretty, and certainly most sensible; for, as it does not fit to the figure, very little may be worn in summer, and a great deal in winter, without inconvenience. In their case, both the under garments and a petticoat descend to the ankle; only the upper one of all is short, and the color and material of the whole costume is varied according to taste and the season of the year. Their feet also are clad like ours in stockings, and they wear the usual very thick but light-soled shoes. I speak of course of those who allow their feet to remain in the natural form. The small-footed women look as if their heels were bound tightly up so as to form part of the leg, and their toes only were left for use. The result is they go at an uncomfortable pace, half walk, half run, and a descent on their noses would seem inevitable but for the stick with which they help themselves along.

A JAPANESE BATH.

In Japan, even in the lowest inns, says a writer in Temple Bar, the traveler's request for a bath is never met with that stare of blank astonishment which often attends the demand in England and every other European country. I know in Ireland once I asked for a bath, and they brought me a horse bucket; and on another occasion, in France, I could go no nearer the article than a horse trough; while in England and Germany the request has more than once led to a serious breach of the peace between myself and the landlord. In Japan, on the contrary, there would be much more surprise felt if the traveler did not ask for one. There were no preparations required, no rushing about of chamber-maids, no turning on this and off that. Everything was quite ready, and I was at once conducted to a huge wooden bath with a small earthen furnace set in at the foot, and a lid enclosing the whole of the top, with the exception of a space just big enough for the head of the bather to emerge through. In one of these contrivances, with a small furnace burning gaily, a Japanese, after his day's work is over, will sit calmly boiling himself with the lid on, and the water bubbling about at boiling heat. He seems, however, to like it uncommonly, to judge from the pleased expression on his face fast deepening under the process into beetroot-like tints; and when he has at last had enough—about an hour of it—he takes off the lid and emerges as much like a boiled lobster as a human being can be one. My bath was quite ready; the small furnace glowed with live pieces of charcoal; the water bubbled merrily, and my companion of the bath, taking off the lid, invited me to enter. Not being, however, either a Japanese, a blue lobster, or a potato, I did not see any particular object in being boiled, and so had the fuel raked out of the furnace and a few buckets of cold water added before I got in.

A BOLD RESOLVE IN A DANGEROUS SITUATION.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

A remarkable instance of presence of mind on the part of the captain of a man-of-war is related by the St. Petersburg papers. About the end of last month the Russian war frigate Olaf, which had accompanied the yacht of the Czarewitch to Copenhagan, was lying at anchor among hundreds of other ships in the harbor when a fire was discovered in a coal cellar below, which was only a few feet from the powder magazine. There was no time to put out the fire before it could reach the magazine, and an explosion of the large stores of cartridges and gunpowder contained in it would probably have destroyed not only the Olaf and the surrounding ships, but part of Copenhagen itself. Captain Rehpinder, the commander of the Olaf, saw at once that the only thing to be done to prevent a catastrophe was to sink the ship. After sending away the crew with the ship's papers cash boxes and most valuable instruments in boats, he ordered the carpenters and engineers to make a leak in the vessel, and half an hour afterwards she sank in very deep water. Next day she was raised again and after some provisional repairs was taken to Constradt, where she is now lying in dock pending her complete restoration for service. The damage done is stated to be comparatively trifling, and the court-martial held on the officers of the vessel unanimously expressed the highest praise of the conduct of the captain and his subordinates. The Emperor has appointed him his aid-de-camp, which is one of the highest honors conferred on Russian naval officers, and the officers and men under him have received gratuities from the Emperor's privy purse.

AN UNFASHIONABLE WEDDING.

The London News says: "A somewhat remarkable wedding took place a few days since at St. George's church, Old Brentford. The bridegroom, a laborer at the gas-works, not putting in an appearance at the appointed time, the sexton was dispatched in search of him, and found him smoking his pipe, coming out of a neighboring inn, coatless, and with his shirt-sleeves tucked up, having apparently just left off work. On telling him that they were waiting, the man hastened to the church in his shirt-sleeves. The sexton observing that the only persons present besides Jones were the bride and her maid, when Jones replied, 'You can do that, Guvner.' At first, it is said, the clergyman hesitated about going on with the ceremony, but finding the parties appeared really serious, he conducted the services in the usual manner, the sexton kindly undertaking the duty of giving away the bride. The ceremony being over, the wedding party adjourned to the inn, and after partaking of refreshments, the bride proceeded to her new home, while the bridegroom returned to his work at the gas factory.

A WIDOWER ADVERTISES FOR A WIFE—HIS DAUGHTER THE APPLICANT.

A Melbourne widower lately advertised for a wife, over a fictitious signature. Several answers were received, among which was one that particularly pleased him. The chirography was delicate and graceful, the language chaste, and the signature like his own, fictitious. After a brief and mutally agreeable correspondence, a time and place were agreed upon for meeting. At the time appointed the gentleman was waiting in a private parlor at a certain fashionable hotel, and shortly afterward a lady entered, thickly veiled. She came in trembling, and did not venture to look up until the voice of the gentleman, in respectful greeting fell upon her ear, at which she started convulsively, raised her eyes to the face of her swain, and then uttered a suppressed cry—a cry the tone of which struck upon the gentleman's ear with a sound not unfamilar. He lifted the veil and looked upon the scared face of his own daughter, whom he had supposed industriously pursuing her duties at a school in a town some distance west from Melbourne. The young lady has since been installed as housekeeper in the paternal mansion, and her papa is not likely to advertise for a wife again until this daughter is married.

BEES.

The California Agriculturalist says that there are two million beehives in the United States, each hive yielding a little over twenty-two pounds of honey in a year. The average price at which honey is sold is estimated at twenty-five cents a pound, from which it appears that bees, after paying their own board, present us with a revenue of about $8,000,000 a year. Or, it may be said, that they give a pound of pure honey to every man, woman and child in the United States. The Agriculturist estimates the profits on the sale of surplus honey at from fifty to two hundred per cent. on the capital invested. But all bees are not as well educated as those of California. The honey that comes to us from California, when not cut up and bottled, is contained in little square wooden frames, probably six by six inches, in which the bees deposit it ready for transportation. The upper side of the othewise flat frame is made of a thin piece of wood shaped like a V. The bees begin building on the lower point of the V, and are thus made to keep their wax structure in the middle of the frame. After the honey has been deposited the frames may be packed closely together, and each layer is kept separate from the others by the projecting sides of the frame. California honey usually reaches Eastern markets in this way, but for retail sale is taken from the frames and packed in glass bottles or jars.—[Philadelphia Ledger.

THE MISSING BOY SULLIVAN.

Joseph Sullivan, the boy who had been missing for several weeks from his home in New York, was found on Tuesday, in a hay warehouse, dead. The child had been in the habit of playing in the warehouse, and it is supposed that, while thus engaged on the day of his disappearance, a bale fell on him and crushed him to death. The recovery of the body disposes of a dozen theories and sets at rest many stories of the whereabouts of the boy which has been suggested and circulated by the detectives and the newspapers. It also sheds a little light upon the difficulty which has attended the search for Charley Ross. There were dozens of people who had seen the Sullivan boy in the act of being carried off; an intelligent farmer had met him on Long Island in the company of a gypsy-looking party, and the residents of the neighborhood of the boy's parents revived scores of suspicious circumstances preceding the alleged abduction. It had been this same cloud of theories and suppositions which, more effectually than walls and bars, has hidden Charley Ross.

HAZING has broken out again in Harvard, and many of this year's freshmen have been most cruelly and disgracefully maltreated.

OCTOBER.

After dark vapors have oppressed our plains
For a long, dreary season, comes a day
Born of the gentle South, and clears away
From the sick heavens all unseemly stains.

The anxious month, relieved from its pains,
Takes as a long lost right the feel of May;
The eyelids with the passing coolness play
Like rose leaves with the drip of summer rains.

And calmest thoughts come round us—as, of leaves
Budding, fruit ripening in stillness, autumn suns
Smiling at eve upon the quiet sheaves—
Sweet Sappho's cheek—a sleeping infant's breath—
The gradual sand thro' an hour-glass runs—
A woodland rivulet—a poet's death.

—KEATS.

KING ALFONSO'S AFFIANCED.

[London Times Paris Letter.]

It is evidently thought that a marriage between the King and the Princess Mercedes would produce considerable effect in Spain, and reunite to the exclusion of the Carlist king, whom civil war and the blood which has been shed, cut off from the nation, in one and the same interest all members of the royal family. But naturally this alliance would not be supported by the present cabinet, for it would free the king from the enervating guardianship of the Duke of Sesto, and it is in this silent struggle, in this inevitable antagonism, that the anticipated explanation of events which will happen in Spain must be sought. It was with these reflections that I spent the morning at Randan. I observed the respectful enthusiasm with which the Spaniards treated the young Princess who has become the object of their combination, and it may be said of their hopes. The Princess Mercedes herself, just passed from childhood, full of grace and ingenuousness, seemed unaware of the royal destinies which perhaps await her, as, with her eyes fixed on the Princess Christina, her sister, she laughed at the awkwardness of Prince Antonio, her little brother, while they all abandoned themselves without *arrire pensee* to the pleasures of croquet on the shady terrace of Randan. At the end of the day the Duc de Montpensier was surrounded by his Spanish guests, who had all resumed their Castilian gravity, and whose attitude breathed the traditional respect of old Spain for those who sit on the steps of the throne. Further on the Duchess, in the midst of a circle of ladies, conversed in a discreet tone of voice, and raised her head from time to time to follow the children's game with a satisfied air, and to smile at the bursts of laughter of frequent discussions entailed by the croquet, while she is condemned to the severty of Spanish etiquette. The Princess Mercedes is one of the most graceful personages who could occupy a throne. Evidentally the Princess is yet too young to become immediately a royal bride, for she is not yet fourteen; but I am sure that the young king, who knows her and who must have preserved a recollection of her, will easily become the accomplice of those who dream of giving to Spain that Princess who today breathes grace, and who tomorrow at the wished-for hour will add to this grace the kindly dignity of a queen and the seductive charms of a woman. I do not know how far Spain is in a position to give up its struggles, competition, and incessant war. I do not know how far one ought to wish that this young Princess should become the instrument of this difficult undertaking. I do not know, should it be accomplished, if one day I shall not think with sadness of this young lady whom people are trying to thrust into the Spanish furnace, but in leaving Randan, and while laughing at the thought that I had been assisting at the supposed conspirators' feast, I was obliged to confess that this marriage might well be pleasing to Spaniards sincerely desirous of procuring a halt for their country on the path of agitation which it has trodden so long.

FUN IN FRANCE.

Writing from Paris, Sept. 19, the correspondent of the London Daily News says: The bicycle races, under the patronage of Mme. MacMahon and for the benefit of the sufferers by the inundations, took place to-day in the Tuilleries gardens, but did not attract so many spectators as might have been expected. Many rows of reserved seats, at the moderate price of two francs remained vacant. Mme. MacMahon was not there in person, and I saw nobody of note in the small extemporized grand stand. The order of the course was precisely that of the Grand Prix at Longchamps. A sonorous bell warned the competitors to come to the starting-point. A correct card was in every hand; the bicyclists wore jockey costumes, white caps, flannel jackets and breeches for the most part, but with distinguishing scarfs of various colors. Ribbed cotton stockings and highlows were the invariable harness on the legs.

The course was a short one, extending only from the reserved gardens along the main alley round the basin of water toward the Place de a Concorde and back again. In the principal race of 8,000 metres this space had to be traversed many times, and it was astonishing to see the short turns taken repeatedly without accident. The action of the velocipedists resembled greatly that of jockeys on horseback. They craned forward in the same way, and a sudden view might beguile one into the belief that while rapidly manipulating the tourniquet in front of them they were pulling and guiding a hard-mouthed horse. In what for want of knowing the technical term I must call the weighing ground, I was struck with the fine healthy appearance of the young athletes. Most of them belong to the Paris Velocipede club. As at Longchamps, before starting the racers promenaded gently up and down the lines to give their backers an opportunity to form their opinions.

The start was effected by sound of pistol. Admirable lines were kept and there were no false starts. The great race was the international championship; first prize, 600f.; second, 300f.; third, 150f.; for which fourteen started. This very soon resolved itself into an exciting contest between two accomplished bicyclists, Moore, of Marseilles, and Thuillet, the champion of the sport. These two shot far ahead of the ruck, were frequently neck and neck, and often alternated with the lead, but the superiority of Moore was throughout apparent. The comparatively sparse attendance repeatedly cheered Moore and Thuillet all along the lines. Moore won easily. He is a splendid, muscular man, and alone of all competitors ran with bare arms. He is claimed as a Frenchman because born at Marseilles, but his physiognomy, in harmony with his name, proclaim in broad characters another nationality. Unfortunately it rained all the time, but I saw nobody leave their places. The success of this meeting was so great that the committee contemplate another shortly. The 8,000 metres were done in fifteen and a half minutes.

FEMALE BASE-BALL CLUB.

[Springfield Ills., Cor. Courier-Journal.

Solomon said there was nothing new under the sun, but had he lived to this date, he would have been forced to acknowledge that a female base-ball club was something a little novel, to say the least. Springfield has a club of this kind, a regularly organized stock company, of which the president, Frank Myers, Esq., of the city, is the originator, The club consists of seventeen members, and is called the "Blondes" and "Brunettes." The members, I am told, are girls who have been employed in various pursuits, at probably starvation prices, and have adopted this profession as likely to prove more lucrative. They are employed at so much per week, and the novelty of the performance is expected to make up for any lack of skill, while, undoubtedly, the crowds it will draw to witness so strange a sight will prove most profitable to those interested. A short time since they had a public game here. Their dress was precisely the same as the male club, excepting that the pants were fastened at the knees. The "Blondes" were dressed in blue with white facings, blue and white striped stocking and jaunty hats. The "Brunettes" wore white with blue facings, and striped stockings and hats to match their suits. The field and bases were a little over half that of the usual field, the bases being only fifty feet apart. The playing, they tell me, was not very good, the girls evidently being quite excited at their first public appearance in so strange a "field," and, while it is granted that everything passed off most decorously, still there is something in such an exhibition from which every modest woman involuntarily shrinks. The evident embarrassment which characterized their first movements was the inward protest against this violation of womanly delicacy. It is well known that woman's labor is but illy rewarded; the mere fact of her sex being considered a sufficient license to grind her down to the lowest possible living prices no difference how faithfully she performs her duties, nor how great her abilities. This is forcing them into the avenues of labor from which they really shrink, but stern necessity gives them no choice. I do not doubt but what in the heart of every one of these girls a fierce battle was fought between actual want and maidenly disgust ere they entered upon this life. They may assume a reckless, indifferent air, but this "silent protest" is being entered all the time. Still we can not bid them starve, nor say "God speed." We only wish that the same ingenuity which devised this plan could have pointed out to them some other way, so that, when old and wrinkled, they are surrounded by young and innocent faces, they could refer to their early life struggles without a blush tinging their withered cheeks. They have already started upon a tour through the Eastern cities, and expect to visit Louisville among the others. They will give challenges and accept them from other clubs. They will probably be gone t he entire winter.

GENTIAN DAYS

The gentian days have, indeed, arrived. The poison ivy is flinging out her gorgeous banners of orange and yellow; the woodbine, clad in scarlet, climbs up the loftiest cedars; the red maple lights up his signal fires and the sumac unfurls a royal ensign; the blushing phytolacca comes with clusters of purple berries; the clematis presents its feathery garlands; and the grasses, those gallant spearmen, bow their haughty heads as Autumn passes by. Each tree has a color of its own. The suppliant birch is bedight with yellow, the trembling aspen still wears the green, the cornel is robed in mourning, and the oaks begin to don the russet. The sassafras is in motley raiment, and its leaves are of as many shapes as colors. The huckleberries are in claret costume, and will make it do good service till the middle of November. The hickories incline to yellow; they wear a burnished armor of their own. Stand at the foot of one of these sinewy trees and gaze up into the golden tent above you, and you will feel gradually suffused with the glow, as if you had partaken of some rare and mellow wine. The ferns, before they wither, assume peculiar umber tints and are very rich in color. Some of them bleach out white and look like skeleton leaves. If we add to our list some of the many fruits, we will record only a few of the attractions of October.—[W. W. Bailey in the Independent.

THE GIRLS GIVING THEIR HAIR A REST.

The hair is to be worn down, after the manner of the "Pre-Raphaelite ladies," as they are called in London. The originated fashion of loose hair, and the mode has yielded, setting lower and lower, till to mass your hair in a ribbon upon the nape of the neck, after the whole length has been plaited and then loosened out into the ripples produced by its confinement in close strands all night, is to argue yourself not unacquainted with the London haut mode. The front locks are short, and either lie down in a "forehead fringe" or are "frizzed" and hang over the eyes. The only departure from the pendant frizzed or rippled hair is the style which bears the unpoetic name "door-knob." This is simply and purely the hair of the wearer, without any addition to its luxuriance or want of luxuriance; a plaited knob midway between the top of the head and the nape of the neck. The belles of the day tell us that their hair is 'taking a rest." The style will last awhile they say—long enough to improve their tresses.—[The Metropoitan.

THE Prince of Wales has taken with him to India, six carriage horses besides a number of hunters, from his stables. During the voyage on the Serapis the Prince's table will be supplied with milk from two cows belonging to his Royal Highness. The Serapis has taken two Orkney heifers, thirteen sheep and three pigs, designed as presents for the King of Greece.

DAY BREAK AT VENICE.

Morning at Venice! Slow the fog is lifting,
That late the city held;
And magic domes and mystic isles are drifting
Out from the realms of Eld.

Strange shapes of ghostly ships, at anchor swinging,
Loom through the mist away;
The Orient breeze, that ripples up, comes bringing
The spices of Cathay.

Far down the Grand Canal the sunbeams darting,
On Moorish windows gleam,
Up from the deep wierd palaces are starting,
As in some Afrite dream.

Along their doorsteps, green with seaweed, flowing,
Murmura the drowsy waves,
High o'er their fronts the linchens gay are growing,
As on a wizard's grave.

No sound of wheel comes up, no cry of driver,
The silence is profound;
Only the flow as of some hidden river,
In caverns underground.

Across the haze a hearse-like barque is stealing
By shadowy oarsmen sped,
Gloomy and black as Styx—is morn revealing
A city of the dead?

WEBSTER'S HOME.

A correspondence of the Boston Globe has been visiting the farm of Daniel Webster at Marshfield, and writes: The mansion house is a typical American homestead, quite extensive, with an air of comfort and convenience, and in some way impresses one as the abode of past greatness. Sufficiently ornate to satisfy good taste, it has an unpretentious grandeur that accords well with the spot. Though occupied as a private residence and not open for public inspection still the writer and friend were most politely received and shown the principal rooms by the excellent lady of the house. The first room visited was the library, which is the finest and naturally the most interesting apartment. It is situated in one of the wings of the house, and was designed by Julia, the lamented daughter, especially for her father's use and in its plan and arrangements does great credit to her taste and skill. It is left as nearly as possible as it was at Mr. Webster's death—the great massive writing table, the favorite chair, the pictures, and ornaments remain mementoes of other days and vividly recall the great life with which they were so intimately associated. Most of the books have been removed from the cases for sale, but their places are supplied with articles of *vertu* and ornaments of great varity and value, the collection of a life time. The high vaulted walls are adorned with pictures and busts, many of the former being family portraits, the most conspicuous being one of Mr. Webster, by Healy, painted at the time of the signature of the Ashburton treaty, and another of Major Edward Webster in the uniform of the Massachusetts Mexican Volunteers. The staff and white felt hat are suspended in their accustomed place over the picture of their former possessor. Other rooms, the music room, the dining and morning rooms, the star chamber, and Mr. Webster's room, in which he died, were shown us, and the particular features and souvenirs pointed out. They are all proserved in appearance as when the household lost its master and the nation its greatest intellect. In the dining room many pictures of favorite cattle drawn from life hang on the walls, while in others miniatures of grandchildren and sketches of Webster in rude home garb and white hat attract the eye. From the window of the morning-room, looking out upon the great elm, the final farewell was taken two or three days before his death of the herd of 150 cattle, driven up for their owner's last view. Mr. Webster had a strong attachment for his cattle, and talked to them and fondled them as though they were intelligent beings. The rooms have that home-like aspect in keeping with the character of one "to the manner born," who here sought relief from the cares of state and life, and ever yearned for the peace and pleasures of a beloved New England home in which he was reared.

"ON DECK."

A DIVER FIXED BY A SHARK.

[San Francisco Ledger.]

"On Deck" had led an eventful life A sailor in youth, a diver in manhood and a "ne'er-do-well" in old age, he saw more than falls to the lot of most men. He came to California in early times, and was the hero of a shark story, remarkable as the only one having truth for foundation native to our harbor born. In 1851 James Carton, a stevedore, while warping the ship Genesee to a berth off Market street wharf lost an anchor. "On Deck" was the only diver except Bill Matthews then known in the city, and was sent for to recover the anchor.

"On Deck" complied, and while so engaged noticed a shark hovering a few feet above him, evidently observing his movements. The fish was at least eighteen feet long and was known as the "bottle nose," one of the most voracious of the shark kind. The discovery naturally alarmed the diver. He had found the anchor, made a cable fast to it and was about ascending when the appearance of the shark made him pause.

He had heard that sharks did not molest men in armor. He doubted this, and did not feel now like risking the experiment. He moved a few paces from the anchor—the shark moved too. He returned to his former place—the shark followed. He was evidently, to use his own words, "spotted by the bottle-nose for a supper," and, unless signally favored, would fall a victim to its voracity. He hardly knew how to act, when he thought of the cuttle fish; how that singular creature often escapes its enemies by darkening the water with an inky liquor ejected from its mouth.

He accordingly stirred up the mud at the bottom till the water was darkened around him, cast off his weights and signaled the man to haul him up. He was hauled up immediately, but did not entirely escape. The shark snapped at him as he ascended, and three of his toes were taken off. A little more and his foot would have gone, a stout boot only saving it. The happy thought of muddying the water saved his life.

A CAPE COD VILLAGE.

Writing of Provincetown, Massachusetts, a correspondent says: The physical aspect of the town deserves more than passing allusion. As nearly as one can ascertain in a residence of a few hours there are but two streets in Provincetown which in any other New England town would be dignified with that title. They appear to run parallel to each other, but a careful investigation is necessary to a verification of that supposition. Indeed the peculiarity which strikes a stranger most forcibly is the absence of streets such as one is used to. The two to which allusion has been made are narrow and crooked indeed, but the cross streets are in most cases wide enough only for the passage of one wagon, and in many instances they are are open at but one end. The main street runs along so near the water that the backyards of the houses on the lower side end at the beach. The street is narrow and winding, the houses irregular and low in most cases, and the plank sidewalk of a different grade every fifty feet or so. But after all it is a pleasant old street to stroll through, especially at night, when there is a clear view of the moonlit harbor, with its fleet of fishing vessels, and all along the walks little groups of seafaring men are collected-gossiping about the all-absorbing topic, and calling to each other's remembrance instances of extraordinary fishing which occurred so long ago that they have almost become traditions in the town. On a pleasant evening the shops are all open and lighted, and their keepers stand at the old-fashioned hall-doors and gossip with the customers in just such a way as to remind one of the descriptions which he has read of old French and Dutch fishing towns. Above the main street and not far distant is the street second in importance, which is occupied almost entirely by dwellings, It is between these two thoroughfares that the strange passageways which serve as streets run. Just above this second street rises a hill which is as queer a specimen of nature's work as the artificial part of the town is of man's. It runs up by an almost perpendicular ascent for a hundred feet or so, towering far above the roofs of the houses near it. At its topmost point is the town hall, which thus made the most conspicuous object in the vicinity. It is reached by paths which wind along the sides of the hill. Beyond the streets mentioned the houses are irregular in form and in arrangement, but they constitute as dear, delightful, inconvenient an old town as can be found within the borders of New England.

THE CHANGES IN OUR POSTAGE.

In 1792 the first Postage act was passed in this country. Every separate sheet of paper, large or small, without reference to weight, was considered a letter, and two or three small pieces in one envelope paid double or treble postage. The lowest rate was six cents to places within thirty miles, eight cents to places within sixty miles, ten to places within one hundred miles, and so on up to places within four hundred and fifty miles, the postage then being twenty-five cents. In 1789 a new law was passed changing the rates. The lowest rate was eight cents, and the lowest distance was forty miles. In 1816 the minimum rates were again reduced to six cents and the distance to thirty miles, only five rates being established. Eighteen and one-half cents carried four hundred miles, and for a longer distance twenty-five cents were charged. These rates continued until 1845, when the first material reduction took place. Five cents became the postage of letters carried a distance of less than three hundred miles, and ten cents for a greater distance. At the same time the drop letter system was introduced, the postage on such being fixed at two cents. In 1845 the half ounce weight was made the standard instead of the number of sheets. In 1851 the single rate was made three cents for all distances under three thousand miles, and six cents for greater distances, if prepaid, this being the first inducement held out to prepay postage. Unpaid letters were charged five and ten cents, according to distance. In 1855 prepayment was required, the rate as to distance remaining the same. In 1863 the present rate of three cents, prepaid for all distances, was established.

THE DOUBLE SHIP A SUCCESS.

[London Saturday Review.]

The Castalia—the double ship which was invented to secure the passengers between Calais and Dover from seasickness, or at least to reduce the danger to a minimum—seems, if we may trust "A Resident at Calais," who writes to yesterday's Times, to be a real success. He says that he waited for a good stiff wind in order to test her; that, though she now and then rolled, she never pitched at all; that no one on board of her ever thought of being sick on the passage, and yet that when the mail boat passed her in the same sea, the latter's deck was covered with sick passengers. The writer returned to Calais by the mail boat and was very sea sick, though, as the wind had risen since his voyage across, it is possible that even in the Castalia on that day he might have suffered. While the Bessemer appears to be as yet a failure, the humbler experiment of the Castalia seems to have earned a substantial success.

A VERY OLD COUPLE

The Paris correspondent of the London Standard writes as follows: "Among our latest arrivals in Paris are two persons who deserve to be mentioned as something quite out of the run of ordinary visitors to the French capital. They are both centenarians, and, what is rarer, they are husband and wife. Their names are Monsieur and Madame Balhue. The man is said to be 101 years of age and the woman 105 years. They live in the South and have come to Paris on a cheap excursion train. Monsieur Ballue is an old soldier of the First Empire, and while visiting the ruins of the Tuileries delighted his wife by pointing out the spot where he mounted guard under the Consulate of Bonaparte. Both those courageous centenarians enjoy excellent health. Their eyesight is good, their memory almost unfailing and their legs as strong as can be expected under such a heavy weight of time."

THE CAUSE OF BALDNESS.

Baldness, like the gifts of the heavens, seems to descend upon the just and the unjust, the healthy and the diseased, the abstemious and the over-indulgent, and little partiality can be detected in its operations, except in the case of women. The latest of the numerous theories concerning its cause and cure is that of Mr. Michael Carlen, who has published a pamphlet in the interests of total abstinence and vegetarianism, and refers the shortcomings of the hair to a disordered stomach. An increase of the heat of the head is caused by the greater supply of blood required by a brain which has expended its nervous energy in endeavoring to repair the mischief caused by a disordered stomach—that is, a stomach rendered incapable of performing its allotted task without extraordinary supplemental supplies of nervous energy.

VARIETIES.

A ST LOUIS lady has discovered that twenty-five ladies of her acquaintance are becoming bald from wearing false hair.

A FRENCH scientist has invented a new fish bait. A bottle is lowered into the water and lighted by electricity, and the fish are to follow it into the net.

A WOMAN in Massachusetts fed a tramp the other day, after which he asked if he might go to bed long enough for her to wash and iron his shirt.

IT is reported that in one of the large London hotels they have introduced steam machinery for washing dishes, and also for cleaning boots, knives and forks.

A YOUNG lady asked a book-store clerk, the other day, if he had "Festus." "No," replied the clerk, "but I'am afraid a boil is coming on the back of my neck."

THE Prince of Wales regards the trip to India in the light of a big spree. Rome, Athens and Alexandria in Egypt are to be his way stations for refreshments.

A NOVEL funeral took place at Antrim, N. H., some time ago. A deaf mute dying in that city, his funeral was attended by 15 deaf mutes, to whom the sermon was interpreted by signs.

A MAN in Denver admires the "pull-back." His wife hasn't kicked him since it came in fashion, excepting when she was in her night-dress, and then she had her shoes off.

"MY articles do not receive a very warm reception of late." "Our fair correspondent is mistaken," replied the editor: "they meet with the warmest reception possible. We burn them all."

THE Supreme Court of Vermont has just held that a person traveling on the Sabbath cannot maintain an action against the town for any damage he may suffer through defects in the highways.

"YOU'RE always off at nights, Leander," said Mrs. Spilhins, reproachfully, the other evening. "Yes, my dear," replied Spilkins. "You'll remember even when I first proposed, you considered me a pretty good offer."

LONGFELLOW has received presents of two canes recently, both of which were cut by a native of Arcadia. One of them is from an apple tree that stood near the shop of "Basil," the blacksmith, and the other grew on the summit of Cape Blomidon.

A CALIFORNIA woman has taken a prize at the State Fair for "Sanitary Corsets," and another has received a diploma for "Emancipation Undersuits." "Regeneration Palpitators" and "Educated False Calves" will come next, no doubt.

WARTS may be removed, says a celebrated physician, by rubbing them night and morning with a moistened piece of muriate of ammonia. They soften and dwindle away, leaving no such marks as follow their dispersion with lunar caustic.

SAM GRAHAM, a St. Louis negro minstrel, committed suicide a few days ago. That evening his chair in the row of performers was left empty and draped in black, the songs were all melancholy in character, and no jokes were cracked—which must have made the entertainment very cheerful.

A DETROIT man, anxious to protect himself from the frequent and annoying visits of traveling agents and patent right men, has put a fire-insurance plate over the door of his house, a sewing machine in the window, a patent washing machine on the porch, a patent hat-rack extension in the hall and a lightning rod on the roof.

A CITIZEN of Holbrook, Mass., has sold in eighteen years, from a single peach tree planted in a halfhogshead in his hothouse, $2,300 worth of peaches. Some of them were sold as high as $36 a dozen; many at from $24 to $28 a dozen, and all of them at an average of $18 a dozen. The fruit was chiefly sold in the months of February and March.

SOME trickster cut the straps by which Forepaugh's two largest elephants were tied at Bennington, Vt., the other night, and the animals seriously frightened a woman by rattling her window blinds in the attempt to obtain some apples on her window-sill. As she opened the window she perceived the trunk of one of the animals attempting to seize the fruit, and exclaiming. "O, what a snake!" she fell back in a fainting fit.

A BALTIMORE swindler went to a near-sighted merchant in the guise of a telegraph messenger, and got him to put his name in two places in what purported to be a receipt book. Really the fellow had got him to sign his name on a blank leaf in such a way that a note could be written with a genuine signature and endorsement. The profit to the swindler was $223, and the merchant and the bank that paid the money are quarreling about which shall lose.

ONE of the nermetically sealed bottles in wooden cases, thrown overboard during Prince Napoleon's Polar voyage in 1860 has recently been found at the mouth of the Seine, near Havre. One such bottle was thrown out daily during the month of June, while the expedition was within the Arctic circle, and none of them have been seen since, until the one above mentioned was washed ashore, after a voyage of fifteen years and many thousands of miles.

LITTLE words are the sweetest to hear: little charities fly furthest and stay longest on the wing; little flakes are the stillest; little hearts the fondest, and little farms the best tilled; little books are the most read, and little songs the dearest loved. And when nature would make anything especially rare and beautiful, she makes it little—little pearls, little diamonds, little dew. Agar's is a model prayer, yet it is but a little one, and the burden of the petition is but for little. The Sermon on the Mount is little, but the last dedication discourse was an hour. Life is made up of littles; death is what remains of them all. Day is made up of little beams, and night is glorious with little stars.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 16, 1875

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

STATE—FOR GOVERNOR.

HON. CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Schuylkill County.

FOR STATE TREASURER.

HON. VICTOR E. PIOLLET, of Bradford County.

COUNTY.

For Sheriff—ROBERT H. PATTERSON.
Clerk of Courts—JAMES P. O'NEILL.
County Commissioners—JAMES IRVIN, JOHN O'REILLY.
Controller—WILLIAM H. MECHLING.
Recorder—WILLIAM E. GILES.
Treasurer—JAMES ENGLISH.
Register—JOHN ROUTH.
Director of the Poor—HENRY R. HUNTER.

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THE Court House Ring are trying to convince the people that it is "all right." The people however, declare that it is "all wrong."

IF it took Fife twenty-three years to find out about the "deputy's option," how long would it take him as Sheriff to reform the abuse?

THE repeaters arrested in Cincinnati came from Philadelphia, but assert they were to be paid by parties in Pittsburgh. Who are they?

EVERY laboring man who voted for Hayes in Ohio, voted to reduce his own scanty earnings. He should not complain when the pinch comes.

THE Commercial says that a little bird is singing in its heart. Of course it has. There is always a little bird singing in the Radical heart. It's a little robin's.

OF course Fred Grant won't resign his position in the Army; he proposes to attend to a little banking business first in Washington. His salary however goes on whilst the country demands reform.

IF the people would condemn the official corruptions that have disgraced the city, State and nation they must vote against the Radical leaders who have connived at and shared in the profits of these transactions. To endorse these leaders is to endorse the frauds themselves.

FRED. GRANT goes to Washington to take an active part in the banking business, but he is not going to resign his commission in the army—not all all. The old man is going to give him a year's leave of absence, and he will draw his salary in addition to the profits made in banking. In this way he will be able to make a nice thing at the expense of the taxpayers.

MR. FIFE insists that he knew nothing of the "deputy's option" until it become a notorious public scandal. This denial is rather gauzy, but if it is true, then he is not fit to fill the office of Sheriff, as he confesses in advance that he is not able to reform the abuse. There must not only be a complete change in the Sheriff's office, but a thorough cleaning out of the Court House.

BETWEEN TWO STOOLS.

As the campaign progresses, the Gazette gets more and more muddled on the currency question. In regard to the discussion between Carl Schurz and Wendell Phillips, it occupies the anomalous ground of endorsing Mr. Schurz's conclusions and Mr. Phillips' argument. It is something after the style of the rural Justice of the Peace, who decided a case in favor of both the plaintiff and the defendant and compelled the constable to pay the costs. Our contemporary declares in favor of both expansion and forced resumption and blames the Democracy for its singular situation.

But the Gazette is not merely content with endorsing Schurz's argument and Phillips' logic and *vice versa*, but to make some imaginary point and batter its incongruity into some sort of shape, it objects to the very things in one paragraph that it endorses as good logic in another. As for instance, it says:

So, on the contrary, it is not absolutely true, as Mr. Schurz claims, that the certainty of resumption, and contraction of the volume of the currency will afford absolute protection against the rise of gold, or, as it is sometimes stated, the depreciation of greenbacks. There are many causes that apply in this case. Just now we have illustrations of this. The volume of greenbacks has been reduced nearly $10,000,000 in the current year, yet gold has steadily appreciated, and this in the face of the fact that resumption is promised in 1879? Nor do we believe the agitation of this question, in the politics of the day, affects it a particle. Two causes operate. The strain to draw gold to Germany has unsettled the English gold market, and England, owing to the bonds it holds, having power over our gold supply, has been drawing on it to make up her own losses of the precious metals. About $30,000,000 more gold has been drawn away from us than was taken up to the same period last year. Then, our mines have not been as productive in this as in former years. Thus the supply of gold has been reduced, and hence the premium advanced.

Now all this would do very well if the Gazette would consistently stick to its arguments and insist upon its logical conclusions. But having pointed out the evils of the Radical system of finance, in the above extract, it calls upon its readers to vote for the very system that it condemns. In almost any other journal this would appear ridiculous—in the Gazette it is perfectly natural.

The advance in the price of gold is not properly explained by the Gazette. If it is to be reduced to a certainty that specie payments are to be resumed on the 1st of January 1879—that is, if all debtors are then to be compelled to pay their debts in gold, it is perfectly natural that the price of gold should advance. The advance already since the passage of the Resumption Act is from 5 to 6 per cent, and there is scarcely a doubt that it will go up to 18 per cent. more, making a total advance of 20 to 25 per cent. raising the premium to at least 35 per cent. on the dollar by the day fixed upon for resumption. Instead of one or two thousand importing merchants having to buy gold, as is now the case, when the resumption act is put in full force millions of creditors will have to purchase the precious metals to meet their obligations. Of course this will put up the price of gold.

Speculators and those who are able to hoard gold, cannot fail to see the advantage that is likely to accrue. Already the coupon clippers are hoarding their gold interest instead of selling it as heretofore, and this contributed toward the present advance. By hoarding their gold they take no risk with almost a moral certainty that two or three years hence instead of being 117 it will be 137—equal to 10 per cent. interest. There is no better standard of value than the actual value of real estate. The speculative value of this class of property may go up or down, but its real value is as indestructible as gold itself; and upon real estate the burden of the high priced gold must eventually fall. Real estate will come down, if it is not already down, to its normal and actual value, and must make up up the difference in the price of gold finally. Labor and trade must first suffer, as they are now suffering in almost the last agonies of dissolution, and when they are exhausted, when their substance is eaten up the whole burden must fall upon the real property of the country.

A debtor may own real estate to the actual value of $2,000. On this there is a mortgage of $1 000, which under the Resumption Act must be paid in gold. The selling price of gold being 37 per cent. in advance of the actual value of real estate, the debtor instead of paying $1,000 will have to pay $1,370—instead of cancelling his debt with one-half of his estate, it will take seven-tenths of it leaving him but $630 out of $2,000, whereas he should have $1,000. People who had debts to pay from 1837 to 1843, especially the owners of real estate, will understand this. In those days gold went up to 145, or 45 per cent. over real estate, so that a man who was compelled to raise $1,000 on a mortgage found it necessary to give the mortgage for $1,450, or whatever the premium of gold might be over the actual value of real estate. This is precisely the condition of things that will be inaugurated if the Resumption Act is permitted to stand, and its enforcement is undertaken.

The Gazette confesses that during the past year there has been a contraction of $10,000,000 in the greenback currency and yet gold has advanced 6 per cent. during that time. This advance is the result of the causes we have given—namely, those who control and speculate in gold foresee the rich harvest that is in store for them in the event of the enforcement of the Resumption Act. But in this city we have the practical effects of contraction. We are on the eve of a general shutting down of our mills, upon which not less than 25,000 men women and children are directly or indirectly dependent for the bread they eat. The threat of resumption has utterly paralyzed business throughout the whole country, and our mills cannot be run except at a loss without cutting down the wages of operatives to the lowest figure. Another lock out and a long winter of misery and semi-starvation is upon us. All this is directly chargeable upon Radical financial legislation, which has been in favor of the rich and privileged class, and against the great industrial masses of the country. It is for the latter to say whether their condition is to be made still worse, or whether there is to be a change for the better.

THE RESULT IN OHIO.

The comments of the Wall street press on the result of the Ohio election as indicated by the returns on Tuesday night, are significant and suggestive to the voters of Pennsylvania—the laborers and manufacturers who are hanging over the abyss of bankruptcy that must inevitably come with forced resumption. They all unite in hailing it as a triumph of the soulless oligarchy of Wall street that for the past ten years has hawked the credit of the Nation in the money marts and gambled upon the people's prosperity.

The Herald, leading off with the ordinary Radical lie that the Ohio Democracy were in favor of inflation and repudiation, because they declared that the legal tender notes of the government should be given full faith and credit, and that they were preferable as a circulating medium to irredeemable national bank notes, says:

This is a blow which the inflationists will not recover from. It may be looked upon as a fortunate deliverance from a great political danger. The Republicans have reconquered the great State which they lost two years ago, and what is more important, they stand before the public as the champions of sound currency. They are fairly entitled to the credit of having secured the country from great danger, and their success will have a decided influence on the subsequent elections of the present year. For the sake of the country everybody should rejoice that the inflation has nothing to show but dead on the battlefield. This unprincipled and mischevious canvass has inflicted prodigious damage on the Democratic party. It has stripped it of the wonderful prestige gained by its brilliant series of victories last year and its gains in Maine and California this year, and arrested the flow of its tidal wave. It has divided, disorganized and demoralized the Democratic party. The Ohio inflationists have brought odium upon their body by making it chargeable with a willingness to dishonor the government. There is no salvation for the Democratic party but by making administrative reform the paramount issue.

Then follows the Tribune, which throws aside the thin disguise of independence under which it has been sailing for some time and returns to its old love, embraces the loathsome carcass of Radicalism, Grantism, Delanoism and Cameronism, because it shows some signs of vitality, and hails the result as a check of the tidal wave against the often confessed corruptions of the leaders of the Radical party. Says the stool pigeon and oracle of the prince of Wall street gamblers, Jay Gould:

The tidal wave has been checked and the result is full of meaning. It considers that Ohio's inflation platform has been the saddest of blunders. It suggests a new departure for the Democratic party.

Of course, that recreant and subsidized tool of the money power and constitutional defamer of Democrats, the World, is to be found keeping company with Jay Gould's stool pigeon, and rejoicing along with all the old time opponents and haters of Democratic success. It says:

The rag baby is dead. Nothing remains but for the Democrats to put it under the ground as promptly as possible. It is plain that if the Democrats of Ohio had been led by the Democratic statesmen of Ohio instead of by the Cincinnati corruptionists, Hayes would have been beaten by an overwhelming majority. Hayes' election is not a Republican victory nor a a Democratic defeat. It is the defeat of an attempt to rally the Democratic rats under Republican standards. It is the rejection of an independent leadership, a usurped position of corruptionists centering at the Enquirer office. The misdeeds of the Republican party and the principles of true Democracy are true issues upon which the Ohio campaign should have been fought. It calls the inflation leaders blunderers, and says the result is what might have been expected.

The Times, that may lay some little claim to consistency in Radical politics regards "the result in Ohio as a triumph of simple honesty over a base attempt to break the public faith and sully the national honor. The decision in Ohio must be followed by similar victories in other States. There ought to be no doubt about Pennsylvania, and none about New York."

The World shines brilliantly in this galaxy of asteroids, and sings in perfect tune with the others. It would, as the Times puts it, have as much cause to rejoice over a Democratic defeat in New York as in Ohio, and it has done and is to-day doing more to secure a defeat in New York than the other three combined, unless possibly it is wholly without influence in a contest where it is simply dog eat dog and gambler skin gambler.

The preposterous false assumption that the Democratic position in Ohio on the finances secured the defeat of Allen and lost the State, hardly merits respectful attention. In Iowa where there were less than 200,000 votes cast, the party stood on the Wall street platform and the Radicals gained nearly if not quite 15,000 votes. In Ohio where the Democracy, the hard-handed yeomanry almost unaided fought against the corrupt and corrupting power of $2,000,000,000 of protected capital, in a vote of 525,000 they are defeated by a mere bagatelle and the majority that stands against them is represented by a lot of hired villians brought in from other States with the money of Wall street and the Pennsylvania Ring to consummate a gigantic crime against an honest and sorely distressed people.

The World may rejoice over the successful perpetration of a giant crime against the ballot-box and the people of a sister State if it choose in company with the recognized organs of Grantism, but Wall street and its hired minions have far less cause to rejoice than they imagine. Their victory in Ohio is barren. Its boasted proportions have withered at the touch of the full returns, and instead of a victory is as disastrous as a defeat. When more than 250,000 voters in the single State of Ohio stand up in the face of so fierce a contest, fights the sworn enemy in front, it means that having declared their intention to be free, they intend to make that declaration good.

The Ohio Democracy have came out of the unequal contest, where there was honesty on one side and money and dishonesty on the other, with credit, if not with absolute victory, they have practically redeemed a Radical State and maintained their organization intact. Here in Pennsylvania the people intend to complete the work so nobly pushed forward in Ohio. We expect the assassin blade of the World, and the enfilading fire of all the Wall street horde, but we are prepared for them. The people while they fight the infamous State Ring, which for so many years has corrupted the State government and stuffed the ballot-box, impoverished our leading cities with debt and taxation and made our noble old Commonwealth a by word and a disgrace, are also prepared for Wall street and will pay their respects to that trysting-place of gamblers who yearly rob the people of millions, in addition to the other hundreds of millions that is required to to keep up the Radical Administration.

The Democracy of the Keystone State are now in line of battle. They propose to move upon the enemy at all points. The corrupt Treasury Ring at Harrisburg will feel their blows on the 2nd day of November, and the doors of the gambling hells of Wall street will go down before them.

FROM and after to-day the earnest work of the campaign will begin in Pennsylvania. In addition to the battle against contraction, forced resumption and bankruptcy, the people will make war upon a corrupt Ring that has for years controlled legislation and the Treasury, corrupted the ballot-box in the larger cities, and turned municipal governments into sinks of corruption. That the people of this Commonwealth are fully determined to right their wrongs and displace corrupt Ringsters and substitute honest men in their places, admits of no sort of doubt. Honest men of both parties are united in the opinion that they cannot longer afford to have corrupt and bad men in the most responsible offices in the State. Reform is needful to all honest men, it matters not what their political affiliations have been in the past. They know that they cannot expect it from the Radical leaders. Mr. Errett's suppression of the Lancaster resolution against municipal extravagance, in his capacity as Chairman of the county Ring Committee, and the cowardly refusal of any of the Ring organs to speak of the act, shows that the Radical leaders are not only not in favor of Reform, but are openly committed against it. Honest Republicans, if they would secure a reformation of abuses, must cut loose from the leaders of the Ring, and we have the best assurance that they are going to do so in sufficiently large numbers to completely overthrow the State and local Rings.

FOR a time Republican stumpers in Ohio endeavored to make the school question an issue in the present campaign, in that State, and to make the impression that the Republican party is pre-eminently the friend of the public schools. Their innocent disregard of the facts of history is quite refreshing. A Democratic Constitutional Convention in Ohio, in 1851, put it forever beyond the reach of the Legislature to make any sectarian distribution of the school fund, and the Republican party was not born until 1856 just five years later! The truth is a great many of the party have been so accustomed to stealing that they are trying to filch the honor of doing what was accomplished by others five years before the party had an existence. No wonder honest men are leaving the party by hundreds to vote for the Democratic and Prohibition candidates.

IN another column we publish an article from the Pittsburgh Volksblatt, the independent German Republican paper, which most effectually disposes of the silly and absurd stories set afloat by the Radical Freheits Freund concerning Mr. R. H. Patterson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, to the effect that he voted against his brother, because the latter was a foreign born citizen, and various other stories equally ridiculous. All these charges are completely answered and disposed of by the Volksblatt, and to its article we call especial attention.

THE Belmont organ of the bondholders, the World, should now concentrate its efforts to defeat the Democracy of Pennsylvania. Like Schurz, has it been paid for its treason?

MINOR NOTES.

THE fortune of Gen. Grant is now no less than $1,000,000, and is still growing. In 1860 it was less than $700 a year.

GENERAL GRANT is determined, in the interest of civil service, to cut down superfluities. He has begun his apprenticeship by docking his horses tails.—N. Y. Herald.

GOV. HOUSTON of Alabama has appointed Nov. 16 as the day for the people to vote upon the new Constitution, which the Convention of that State has just completed. It is thought it will be adopted by a large majority.

MR. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS says his chief object in coming North to lecture this Winter is "to do good in bringing about a better state of feeling and a better understanding between the people of the different sections of our great and common country."

WE believe that the Democratic State ticket, headed by Gaston and Bartlett should be elected in Massachusetts, because it represents more nearly than the Republican ticket the spirit of the new era now dawning upon the country. The Democrats are to-day more progressive than the Republicans.—Boston Herald (Ind.)

BRIGHAM YOUNG must have laughed inwardly when President Grant told him the other day, at Salt Lake City, that he had come there "because he had a few days to spare." Brigham is pretty well posted on the President's "business" during the last four months.—Detroit Free Press.

A PAYMASTER of the United States Navy is on trial at San Francisco for paying himself a million of dollars over and above his salary. If all United States paymasters should refund the Treasury all moneys drawn during the last fifteen years over and above legitimate disbursements, what a good time this country would have

THE Pittsburgh Commercial claims that Hartranft will have 2,000 majority in Allegheny county. If other counties do no better than this for Hartranft, compared with his vote in 1872 when Allegheny gave 9,290 majority, Judge Pershing's majority in the State will reach about 60,000. Gobd enough.—Harrisburg Patriot.

DONN PIATT has a letter in the last Sunday Capital, written from Paris, making some racy developments in regard to the secret reasons for the resolution passed by the Republicans in Congress some years ago, pledging the Government to pay its bonds in gold instead of legal-tenders. He states it was a grand Wall street scheme to send bonds up, and that one of the operators offered him in advance a share of the plunder, and told him that nearly all the Congressmen had more or less of the bonds, or would have them before the vote was taken. The letter is a positive confirmation of the statements heretofore made in regard to this dark transaction, and places it upon a par with the corrupt sale by Grant of the agency and keeping of American moneys abroad to Henry Clews, Labicht & Co., the proofs of which are fast coming to light by a judicial investigation in New York.

THE Ridgeway Democrat says the Democratic conferees of the Thirty-eighth senatorial district met at Tionesta, on Monday. The candidates for Senator were Hon. W. L. Corbett, of Clarion; Hon. John G. Hall, of Elk; J. B. Newton, Esq., of Clarion, and Colonel L. P. Thomas, of Forest. Before a ballot was taken Mr. Hall withdrew his name. Balloting was then commenced and kept up all day Monday and part of Tuesday without a choice when on the one hundred and first ballot Colonel Thomas was nominated. The colonel is a farmer, and a gentleman of ability and experience, and will discharge his duties to the satisfaction of the people of the district.

[From the Volksblatt, Oct. 8.]

TRUTH VS. FREIHEITS' FREUND!

KNOW NOTHING FALSEHOODS REFUTED AND EXPOSED — UNDENIABLE FACTS PRESENTED CONCERNING R. H. FIFE IN THE SHERIFFALTY CONTEST OF 1855.

The Freiheits Freund of Saturday last, October 2nd, contained an article charging R. H. Patterson, the Democratic candidate for Sheriff, as having been a "Know Nothing" and as having voted for Ephraim Jones, the then "Know Nothing" candidate for Sheriff in the fall of 1855 as against his own brother, Rody Patterson, who was elected as the Democratic nominee in that contest, the objectionable feature he had against his own brother "was that he was born in Ireland." The article further charges Ephriam Jones (whose unpardonable sin is in supporting Patterson as against Fife) with being a Quarter-Master in the Rebel Army, etc.

In the first place, the late Rody Patterson was born in the State of New York, and consequently could not have been a foreigner, which completely refutes and squelches that lie.

In the next place, Robert H. Patterson has always been a life-long Democrat, having never belonged to any other party, and we challenge the proof and defy the fabricator to name the Council or Lodge, or the officers or any member who will say that he was ever a Know-Nothing, having been reared and brought up in the city. His record is too well known by all old respectable citizens to require denial of the base charges brought by irresponsible scribblers in the vain attempt to bolster "a Musceeyite" in a losing cause, and we brand the charge as a villainous, dastardly, malicious falsehood, and defy the proof to the contrary.

As for Ephraim Jones being in the "Rebel army as a Quartermaster," the charge is a screaming farce, and in keeping with the untruthfulness of the other charges. Ephraim Jones was born on the South Side of the river, in Allegheny county, and raised in our city. Few men are as widely known or as deservedly popular. He went out from this city in the late Rebellion as a private with Col Samuel W. Black, in the famous 62nd Regiment; stayed in the First Division of Fitz John Porter's Corp, Old 5th, till after the battle of Gettysburg; then transferred to headquarters of armies of Potomac, and connected with Meade's headquarters till the close of the war.

After the war, Gen. Meade in person presented him to President Johnson and procured him a position in the Post-office Department.

The above are plain, unvarnished, truthful facts, which cannot be disproved or disputed honestly, and stigmatizes the Freiheits Freund and its author as an arrogant, base, wilful fabricator.

Mr. Fife and his friends have resurrected the Know-Nothing drama, rung up the curtain and dragged the order upon the stage before the public gaze. But before the play is over we shall introduce personages, its history, facts and names of Know-Nothings, even some of those holding high official place, and shall tell some unpalitable truths concerning the order and certain individuals.

Mr. Fife and his friends have thrown down the gauntlet. We assure them we will not shrink from the battle. Mr. R. H. Fife, the now Republican nominee for Sheriff, was not so honorably connected even with the Know Nothings as to wish to have their doings recapitulated. He was a full fledged "Know Nothing," belonging to the Council or Lodge in Snowden township, and in the Sheriffalty contest of 1855, was the Return Judge from said township to the Know Nothing Convention, and reported the vote at the primary election for the nomination in favor of Hiram Hultz for Sheriff. Further comment is unnecessary, as it will be perceived from the above that he is the "embodyment of honesty and innocence."

We charge R. H. Fife as having been a Know-Nothing, and would invite our German, Irish, Scotch and Welsh fellow-citizens to read and ponder well the following oaths and obligations all members of the order have taken and then say if he is a fit person whom to elevate by their vote to a position of honor and profit as Sheriff, he who would meanly degrade and disfranchise all Germans and foreigners.

The technical formula of the Know-Nothing creed:

1. None but natives shall hold office.
2. The patriotism, talents, character and capacity of citizens of foreign birth shall go for nothing; all persons of foreign birth should be proscribed.
3. No person born in Canada or Europe should be permitted to vote until he has resided twenty-one years in the United States.
4. Protestant foreigners should be proscribed as rigorously as Catholics, even if tens of thousands of them are our fathers, elder brothers, and cousins.
5. All persons of foreign birth should be regarded *prima facie* as enemies of our institutions, and be placed on the same level where we keep free niggers.

After reading the above, fellow Germans, Irish, Scotch and Welsh citizens, can you honestly and conscientiously cast your vote for R. H. Fife for Sheriff—he who would so radically, tyranically and unjustly proscribe you.

To The Pennsylvania Democracy

Address of Chairman Wright — The Ohio Defeat—The Duty of the Pennsylvania Democracy.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE ROOMS,
PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER, 13, 1875.
2 O'CLOCK, A M.

To the People of Pennsylvania:

The indications are that the friends of reform are defeated in Ohio. It has been a gallant and bold fight by the people of that State against the money of the Federal Treasury and the money of the banking institutions of the country. It has been an issue between the honor and integrity of the masses against official power. We sympathize with the men who have fallen in defense of those sacred rights guaranteed to them by the Constitutional laws of the country. By the power of their own money, raised from them by oppressive taxation, they have fallen. But the issues presented in the contest which has transpired in Ohio are not those which are before us in Pennsylvania. The people of Ohio are an agricultural people. The great staples of Pennsylvania consist of her iron, her coal, her manufactories and mechanical industries; these have first felt the baleful influences of a profligate government and a bad system of national legislation. We of Pennsylvania have been the first to feel the rod of oppression and tyranny. The people of Ohio have yet to learn what it has been our misfortune to realize; had they but have been sensible of the wrongs we suffer, the power of the money of the Federal Treasury, and the corrupt and demoralizing practices of the men who used it, could never have beaten down the honest yeomanry of Ohio.

What, therefore, is our duty as Pennsylvanians? The disasters of our friends in Ohio should encourage us to combat this insolent foe with a determination and zeal that have no limitation. The obligations we owe to ourselves, to our country, to our families and to the cause of good government imperiously demand this of us. The desolation of our manufacturing industries, the depression of the wages of labor require that we should enter into the approaching contest with all our courage, with all our energy and a settled determination on our part that nothing shall be left undone which the emergency requires at our hands. We cannot afford that the hard earnings of a busy life of labor shall be exposed to the executioner's hammer, nor can we stand and endure that terrible burthen of taxation which is exacted from us.

Let us go into this contest under the broad banners of reform. Let us stand by the organization that has been formed and the resolves adopted by the Democratic Convention at Erie. Let us merge every personal consideration and look only to the common good in the relief of a suffering and distressed people. Let us battle for our homes and firesides before the mercenary power of a mercenary government shall rob us of them.

Fellow-citizens, the issue before you may be the last one between the power of incorporated wealth on one side and the integrity and honor of the popular masses on the other. Let those who are attempting to impoverish and ruin you understand and know that the hour of determined resistance has come, and that it is your purpose to make that manly resistance which the emergency of the occasion requires.

HENDRICK B. WRIGHT,
Chairman Democratic State Committee.

THAT MOTHER-IN-LAW MATTER.

For want of a better objection to the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer, the Radical newspapers have laid great stress upon a statement they circulated that Col. Piollet had been sued by his mother-in-law. Since the following correspondence disposes of this matter our Radical friends will have to try again:

WYSOX, September 25, 1875.—MESSRS. EDITORS BRADFORD REPORTER: I observe in the last issue of your paper a copy of a paper served upon my husband and myself in equity, issued by the courts of Bradford county. Whenever served with notice to reply, all the allegations in this bill of complaint will be satisfactorily answered, and will vindicate the personal honor of my husband. Whatever he has done at any stage of the business affairs of my father's estate or his family, he has done at my instance and by my request, and for which I alone am responsible.

Having published a form of legal proceedings in advance of a reply—to prejudice my husband, as I suppose, in public estimation—I ask you to give through the same channel this communication. Only remarking that my husband has always been ready to render kind service to all the members of my family, I am, most respectfully, yours. JANE PIOLLET.

TOWANDA, September 27, 1875:—EDITOR BRADFORD REPORTER: The complaint is equity issued by the courts of Bradford county, bearing my signature, was begun without a full knowledge of the situation of the case, and upon information which I have since found was erroneous. This entire transaction has been satisfactorily arranged and settled without imparing my confidence in my children, Jane S. and Victor E. Piollet. As your paper has given to the public what appears to place me in an unkind and hostile attitude toward those from whom I have always received love and kindness, I desire you to give this the same circulation through the columns of your paper.

Respectfully yours, ELIZA MILLER.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

TROUBLE AMONG THE LOYALISTS OF THE "CENTENNIAL," FORMERLY "THE CITY OF BROTHERLY LOVE"—REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS A DISGRACE—CANDIDATES REQUESTED TO RESIGN—SENATOR WALLACE AT CONCERT HALL—A TELLING SPEECH.

From The Daily Post of Tuesday.

RESOLUTION OF THE UNION LEAGUE, A LOYAL ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.

Resolved, That the Union League accepts the issue thus forced upon itself and all respectable members of the Republican party, and that it will, in pursuit of its expressed purpose to endeavor to obtain good nominations and to support only thoroughly unobjectionable men, use its power and influence against the election of any candidates nominated by the conventions about to be held, who belong to or are identified with that dictatorial band of men, nominally of both parties, but without true allegiance to either, which now rules and oppresses our city and is disgracing and destroying the Republican organization. Adopted June 10, 1875.

And here are

TWO MORE RESOLUTIONS,

adopted September 24, 1875, by the same Union League:

Resolved, That the Union League of Philadelphia cannot endorse or ratify the nominations of General Henry H Bingham for Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of David H. Lane for Recorder of Deeds, or of John S. Wetter and David Martin for City Commissioners.

Resolved, That with an entire concurrence in the principles of the Republican party, and desire for its success in the coming election, and believing that the continuance of the candidates last named upon the ticket will result not only in their disastrous defeat, but also in the endangering of the success of our State ticket, we earnestly request said candidates to withdraw from the canvass so that their places may be filled by others having the confidence of the voters of the Republican party and of the community.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

We are too much crowded to-day to give Senator Wallace's speech, or copious extracts therefrom, but will take early opportunity of doing so. We cannot, however, resist the following paragraph which will strike the heart of every honest voter:

THE NATURAL RESULT.

Is it strange that your industries languish, your looms stand idle, your furnaces cease to blast, your workshops are untenanted, your artisans are idle? Is it strange that the trade which used to fill your streets with bales and boxes of merchandise is banished and your factories find no market for their productions? Is it strange that you should be depressed, exhausted and poor, when you are compelled not only to pay your own share of taxes but that of others, when you no longer find the natural market of your merchandise nor aid to sustain your exchanges with foreign nations? Your farm lies fallow and undeveloped, the curse of a mistaken political and financial policy weighs you down with its appalling incubus. Your only remedy is a change of rulers and of policy.

After the meeting, the Americus Club, with the Deckert band, proceeded to the Girard House and serenaded Senator Wallace, who appeared upon the balcony, and returning his thanks to the club for the compliment they had paid him, and urging them to energetic action in the canvass, excused himself and retired.

The Philadelphia Times of yesterday, thus editorially alludes to the Senator's speech as "A Scholarly Effort from the Political Stump." The question of the Southern markets for Pittsburgh was discussed freely in the columns of THE POST last campaign, and in the words of Chairman Hoyt we "point with pride" to the reception it received at the hands of our manufacturers, business men and workingmen. Allegheny the "banner county of Radicalism," gave the Democracy twenty-five hundred majority. But to the Times' remarks:

"We give elsewhere the main portions of the speech delivered by Senator Wallace in Concert Hall on Saturday evening, to an overflowing and appreciative audience. It is a thoughtful, exhaustive and statesmanlike presentation of one of the most important practical issues that claims the attention of the people. Especially should this painful picture of the protration of Southern industry and prosperity arrest the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia, for it appeals not merely to commerce and trade, but to every branch of production, and to capitalists as well. The whole Southern market has been embargoed by misrule, and the millions of Northern capital that have been invested there have been wasted by the official profligacy that has destroyed all energy and all values. The Southern States should to-day be a ready market for large quantities of our handiwork, and they should be contributing largely to the expenses of the government and the liquidation of our national debt; but we desolate them by carpet-baggers, protected by bayonets, and load our now paralyzed industry with the whole taxes of the nation. Senator Wallace avoids all the arts of the demagogue, and speaks as becomes a Pennsylvania Senator, upon a national issue that is of vital moment not only to his own people but to the people of the whole country. In answer to ex-State Treasurer Kemble, he makes no material issue on the points raised by Mr. Kemble, except that he neither voted for nor against the funding bill, being unwilling to resist a measure demanded by the Governor and financial officers of the State, when our loans were dishonored, but he complains that in the administration of the law there was not fidelity to the interests of the Commonwealth.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS JEFFERSON RANDOLPH.

Thomas Jefferson Randolph, the only grandson of Thomas Jefferson, died at his home, near Charlottesville, Va., on Thursday evening, at six o'clock, aged about eighty years. He was a son of Governor Randolph and was temporary Chairman of the Greeley Convention at Baltimore in 1872. He was regarded as a most competent presiding officer, and although nearly eighty years of age, was in full possession of his faculties. From his illustrious historical connections he lent considerable dramatic effect to the position. He was about six feet in height, strong and robust, and was a perfect type of the old Virginia gentleman. He was Jefferson's favorite grandson, was left his executor and given control of his public and private papers. After the death of Jefferson he published, over his own name, four volumes of that statesman's works. He possessed one of the finest country residences in the Albemarle Valley, and preferred the quiet retirement of home life to the turmoil of politics. At the same time, when he considered that duty called him, he never failed to take an active part in the politics of his own State, but it was with great difficulty he was prevailed upon to accept the temporary chairmanship of the Greeley Convention in Baltimore.

MRS. JOHN S. HETRICK, of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, was thrown from a buggy while returning from a funeral one day last week and had her neck broken.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ohio Republican by a Small Majority.

Result of Elections in Iowa and Nebraska.

A Sharp Correspondence.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—Midnight—The Democratic State Central Committee Rooms are nearly deserted. The committee do not yet give up the State, but say Hayes' majority will not exceed 5,000 at all events. About 2,000 people are still at the Republican head-quarters. The Republican State Committee claim Hayes' election by 10,000 majority.

Returns compiled from 476 townships, precincts and wards, comprising about one-fourth of the State, gives Hayes a net gain of 7,000. The Republicans claim both branches of the Legislature.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Official returns from 18 wards and precincts in Hamilton county, give Hayes 4,834; Allen, 3,345. The whole county ticket is probably elected.

PARTIAL RETURNS FROM COUNTIES.

COLUMBUS, October 12.—Following are partial returns from counties: In Adams county 11 townships, show a Democratic gain of 21; Allen county, 4 precincts, including Lima city, shows a Democratic gain of 57; Ashtabula county, three precincts, a Republican gain of 20; Clarke county, Springfield, 1st ward, Democratic gain, 169; Cuyahoga county, one township, Republican gain, 61; Darke, one precinct, Democratic gain, 14; Fairfield county, two townships and two wards, of Lancaster, Democratic gain, 24; Fayette county, one township, Democratic gain, 4; Franklin county, one township and two wards in Columbus, Republican gain, 259; Fulton county, one township, Republican gain 10; Gallia county, first ward, Gallipolis, Democratic gain, 38; Greene county, one township, Democratic gain, 41; Hardin county, two townships, Republican gain, 91; Huron county, two townships, Republican gain, 65; Jefferson county, three townships, and three wards of Steubenville, Democratic gain, 56; Logan county, two townships, Republican gain, 47; Loraine county, five townships, Republican gain, 89; Lucas county, one township, Democratic gain, 21; Madison county, two townships, Republican gain, 23; Mahoning county, Youngstown, three wards, Democratic gain, 256; Ottawa county, one township, Democratic gain, 10; Pickaway county, two townships and two wards in Circleville, Democratic gain, 39; Portage, two townships, Republican gain, 66; Ross county, two townships, Republican gain, 2; Sandusky county, two townships Republican gain, 31; Shelby county, one township, Democratic gain, 11; Stark county, one township and two wards in Massillon, Democratic gain, 22; Summit county, Akron, Third ward, Democratic gain, 56; Trumbull county, two townships and Warren city entire, Democratic gain, 121; Tuscarawas county, one township, Republican gain, 9; Wayne county, three townships and three wards, Democratic gain 101.

Adams county, 2 townships, Hayes, 281; Allen, 213; Democratic gain, 9. Allen county, 3 townships, and Lima City, entire, Hayes, 804; Allen, 1,010; Democratic gain, 150. Ashtabula county, 8 townships, Hayes, 1,902, Allen, 561; Republican gain, 628. Butler county, 1 township, Hayes, 46; Allen, 162; Republican gain, 5. Carroll county, 1 township, Hayes, 93; Allen, 96; Democratic gain, 12. Champaign county, 1 township, Hayes, 161; Allen, 29; Republican gain, 20. Clark county, 2 townships and 4 wards in Springfield City Hayes, 2,286, Allen, 1,974; Democratic gain, 155. Clinton county, 1 township, Hayes, 177; Allen, 94; Republican gain, 82 Coshocton county, 1 township, Hayes, 93; Allen, 107; Republican gain, 86. Cuyahoga county, 1 township and 5 wards in Cleveland, Republican gain, 1,500.

Darke county, 3 townships, Hayes, 373; Allen, 399; Democratic gain, 29. Delaware county, 1 township Hayes, 52; Allen, 37; Republican gain, 6. Erie county, 1 township, Hayes, 139, Allen, 139; Democratic gain, 19. Fairfield county, 4 townships and Lancaster city, Republican gain, 61; Fayette county, 3 townships, Hayes, 180; Allen, 186; Democratic gain, 17. Franklin county, 3 townships and 3 wards in Columbus, Hayes, 1,888; Allen, 1,124; Republican gain, 61. Fulton county, 1 township, Hayes, 133; Allen, 146; Republican gain, 10.

Gallia county, First ward of Gallipolis, Hayes, 68; Allen, 144; Democratic gain, 38. Cuyahoga county, 2 townships, Hayes, 356; Allen, 114; Republican gain, 18. Greene county, one township, Hayes, 42; Allen, 144; Democratic gain, 41. Hancock, one township, Hayes 131; Allen 65; Republican gain, 12. Pardin county, three townships, Hayes 252; Allen 405; Republican gain, 103. Henry county, one township, Hayes 96; Allen 128; Democratic gain, 80. Hocking county, one township, Hayes 72; Allen 183; (no change.) Huron county, five townships, Hayes 947; Allen 892. Republican gain, 76. Jefferson county, three townships and four wards in Steubenville, Hayes 1015; Allen 829; Democratic gain, 228. Knox county, two townships, Hayes 185; Allen 185; Republican gain 9. Lake county, three townships, Hayes 1125; Allen 541; Republican gain 8. Lawrence county, one township, Hayes 110; Allen 103; Democratic gain 19. Licking county, five townships, Hayes 565; Allen 683; Republican gain 6. Logan county, 3 townships, Hayes, 71; Allen, 278; Republican gain, 81. Loraine county, 7 townships, Hayes, 1,153; Allen, 649; Republican gain, 193. Lucas county, 2 townships, Hayes, 156; Allen, 53; Republican gain, 48. Madison county, 2 townships, Hayes, 404; Allen, 496; Republican gain, 34.

Mahoning county, Youngstown city complete, Hayes, 1,066; Allen, 1,281; Democratic gain, 311. Marion county, 3 townships, Hayes, 228; Allen, 276; Democratic gain, 3. Medina county, Republican gains in 7 townships, 153. Meigs county, Pomeroy city, 1 ward, Hayes, 89; Allen, 135; Democratic gain, 154. Miami county, 2 townships, Hayes, 449; Allen, 407; Democratic gain, 8. Muskingum county, 2 townships Hayes, 296; Allen, 271; Democratic gain, 37. Noble county, 1 township, Hayes, 106; Allen, 97; Republican gain, 9.

Ottawa county, 3 townships, Hayes, 138; Allen, 556; Democratic gain, 79. Paulding county, 1 township, Hayes, 102; Allen, 119; Democratic gain, 5. Pickaway county, 2 townships and 2 wards in Circleville, Hayes, 627; Allen, 894; Democratic gain, 32. Portage county, 10 townships, Hayes, 1,775; Allen, 1,367; Republican gain, 205. Richland county, 2 townships and 1 ward of Mansfield, Hayes, 710; Allen, 667; Republican gain, 24. Ross county, 4 townships and 1 ward of Chillicothe, Hayes, 864; Allen, 488; Republican gain, 68. Sandusky county, 2 townships, Hayes, 179; Allen, 322; Republican gain, 81. Shelby county, 1 township, Hayes, 98; Allen, 110; Democratic gain, 11.

Stark county, 4 townships and 4 wards of Massillon, Hayes, 1,384; Allen, 1,346; Democratic gain, 85. Summit county, 5 townships and 5 wards of Akron, Hayes, 2,303; Allen, 1,639; Republican gain, 172. Trumbull county, 8 townships and wards, Hayes, 3,460; Allen, 1,227; Republican gain, 206.

Tuscarawas county, 2 townships, Hayes, 223; Allen, 253; Republican gain, 22. Union county, 1 township, Hayes, 192; Allen, 93; Democratic gain, 9 Warren county, 2 townships, Hayes, 704; Allen, 554; Democratic gain, 33. Washington county, 8 townships, Hayes, 1,042; Allen, 964; Democratic gain, 35. Wayne county, 5 townships, Hayes, 1,135; Allen, 1,271; Democratic gain., 129. Wyandotte county, 1 township, Hayes, 51; Allen, 65; Republican gain, 2.

Special to The Post.]

COLUMBUS, October 13, 1875.

Hayes is elected probably by twenty-five hundred. Have polled twenty thousand more votes than were ever polled in the election for any man for Governor of Ohio. Defeat is the result of the most lavish use of money ever thrown into a political canvass, colonization of votes and the introduction of the false issue on public schools. It is really a victory.

JOHN G. THOMPSON,
Chairman of Dem. State Ex. Com.

[By Associated Press.]

A SHARP CORRESPONDENCE—CAUSES ASSIGNED FOR THE DEFEAT.

COLUMBUS, October 13.—The following sharp correspondence is a portion of the election amenities of the Ohio campaign: The Democratic State Executive Committee to-day sent the following dispatch:

COLUMBUS, October 13, 1875.

To Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, Philadelphia:

The State has gone for Hayes by a small majority. The returns indicate that the Democracy polled a vote thirty thousand larger than was ever cast for any man elected Governor of Ohio. Our defeat was the result of the most lavish use of expenditure of money which ever characterized a political contest, the colonization of fraudulent votes and the introduction of the false issue on the public schools which existed the prejudice and bigotry of religious hate.

[Signed.] JOHN G. THOMPSON,
For Dem. Ex. Com.

The Republican Committee, to show the other side of the question, to-night sent the following dispatch.

COLUMBUS, October 13, 1875.

To the Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman of the Republican Central State Committee, Philadelphia.

The dispatch of John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Executive Committee of this date, to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, so far as itrelates to frauds perpetrated and the lavish expenditure of money by Republicans of this State is a falsehood and he knew it when he signed it.

[Signed] A. T. Wikoff, Chairman. J. C. Donaldson, Secretary. Geo. K. Nash, Treasurer. Chas. C. Walcutt, Chas. Moore, John Little; Republican State Executive Committee.

CLEVELAND, October 13.—Full returns from Cuyahoga county give Hayes a majority of 6,354, a gain over 1873 of 3,763. The entire Republican county ticket is elected. Republicans are jubilant. A salute was fired to-night over the favorable returns.

GREATLY REDUCED MAJORITIES.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 13.—A most remarkable change in the political feeling has occurred this evening. At noon, the Democrats conceded the State to the Republicans by from 10,000 to 15,000, but this afternoon they received private advices which considerably changed their figures, steadily cutting down Hayes prospective majority. This evening, the Democratic Committee closed their headquarters to outsiders and have since been figuring on the result and now claim that Hayes, if elected at all, will not have over 2,500 majority. This result, the committee claim, is reached from figures received from their private correspondents in fifty-three counties, and thirty-five counties to hear from.

Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic Committee, says they yet hope to prove Allen's election by a small majority. This news has spread like wildfire, and men who were confident to-day and jubilant over having won considerable sums of money on Hayes' election now fill the Republican Committee rooms, anxiously inquiring for news.

A. T. Wikoff, Chairman of the Republican Committee, admits his news of this afternoon will cut down Hayes' prospective majority, but claims he has no news at all in keeping with news at the Democratic rooms. He declared he cannot see how it is possible to overcome Hayes' majority.

Republican figures give Republicans nine majority in the House, not counting four considered doubtful and three majority in the Senate with four members yet in doubt.

LATER—A revision of Republican figures gives Hayes a net gain of 8,431 in 55 counties. On the other hand, Democratic figures claim that Hayes will not have over 2,000 majority.

RETURNS GROWING STILL MORE FAVORABLE.

One o'clock—Have just called on J. G Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, and learn that he has returns from 66 counties and estimates of the other 22. This includes returns of 6,000 Republican majority in Cuyahoga and 1,100 in Hamilton. He regards both these returns as too large, but, taking them for granted to be true, says it cannot give Hayes more than 2,500 majority.

RADICALS GETTING SCARED.

Wikoff, of the Republican Committee, says he has yet to hear from 14 counties considered Republican and 10 Democratic, and so is unable to give definite figures. Returns from 57 counties now in show a net Republican gain of 7,768.

THE RADICAL MAJORITY IN HAMILTON COUNTY GROWING BEAUTIFULLY LESS.

CINCINNATI, October 13.—Revised figures on the vote in Hamilton county give Hayes 24,498; Allen, 24,049; Republican majority, 449.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY COMES UP NOBLY FOR ALLEN.

DAYTON, October 13. — Montgomery, complete, gives Allen 822 majority; Cary, 579. One Republican and two Democrats are elected Representatives and a Democratic Senator in the district is elected. The Soldiers' Home polled 1,200 votes, giving Allen a majority.

IOWA.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, October 12.—Tremont county gives 250 majority for the Democratic State ticket Brooks, Republican, is elected to the Legislature. Pottawatamie county gives a Republican majority of 100 to 200. Wright and White, Republicans, are elected to the State Legislature.

Nevada—Story county gives Kirkwood 800 majority. The county will go Republican by a good majority.

Clinton—A very heavy vote has been polled and the Republicans have been victorious. Kirkwood's majority will be about 100. Indications are that the whole Republican county ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 150 to 300.

GRINNEL, October 12.—The Republican majority in this township was 381. The total vote was 381.

DES MOINES, October 12.—Returns are meagre. Indications are that this township goes about 800 Republican majority and that Republicans have elected the county ticket.

NEW JEFFERSON, October 12. — This county will probably give a Republican majority of 450.

SHELBY, October 12.—Republican candidates have small majorities in this township.

IOWA CITY, October 12.—Johnson county gives a majority of 150 against Kirkwood and probably a small majority for all the Democratic candidates.

SIOUX CITY, October 12.—Incomplete returns indicate a Republican majority of 200 to 300 on the State ticket and still a larger majority on the county ticket.

LATER RETURNS.

DES MOINES, October 12—11 P. M.—No constitutional amendments were submitted in this State this year. The opinion that has obtained to the contrary is erroneous. Further returns from Polk county indicates that Lowery, Democratic nominee for Treasurer, is most probably elected. The result on Sheriff is very doubtful. Both Republican candidates for the Legislature are undoubtedly elected. Returns received at the office of the State Register up to this hour, 11 P. M., indicate a Republican gain of about fifteen per cent over the majority of that party in 1874, when it was 28,743 and of twenty per cent. of the Republican majority for Governor of 1873. There are very large Republican gains in some counties and Democratic gains in one or two. The best informed Republicans estimate the majority for Kirkwood, Republican candidate for Governor, at 35,000. Returns thus far sent in would make it larger than that, but they are mostly estimated on counties from returns of a few townships in each county. There is every indication of a much larger Republican gain on Legislative than on the State ticket, while a gain of 10 or 12 Republican members is already heard from. The only reported Democratic gains are two members in Des Moines county, unless the specials to the State Register are greatly out of the way. Republicans will have at least forty majority in the Legislature on joint ballot. These are Republican estimates. The Democrats concede the Legislature and the State by 25,000.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

DUBUQUE, October 13.—Specials to the Dubuque Times from nearly all the counties in Northern and Central Iowa show considerable Republican gains for Kirkwood over majorities last year when Republican candidate for Secretary State had 29,000 majority. This would indicate his election by from 35,000 to 40,000. The Legislature will be much more strongly Republican than two years ago, insuring the election of a Republican United States Senator in place of Senator Wright.

NEBRASKA.

PARTIAL RETURNS.

OMAHA, October 12.—To-day's election in the city passed off quietly. Much hard work has been done on both sides, but a determination which was wide spread among voters, to have the best men without regard to party, have led to much scratching of both tickets.

Hall county—the entire State ticket is Republican by an overwhelmning majority. Cass—State ticket goes Republican by a good majority. The county ticket is divided. The Sheriff and Clerk, Democrats, ran ahead of their ticket. Clay—Republican, State, County and Judicial tickets were elected by 88 majority. It is generally conceded that the new Constitution has been carried by a large majority; that the capital location question has been decided as an open question. A strong effort has been made on the part of Lincoln, the present capital, to have it settled there permanently.

FURTHER RETURNS.

OMAHA, October 13.—Completed returns come in very slowly. Enough, however, is known that the estimated Republican majority, 10,000, is none too low. Douglass goes strongly Republican except in case of Sheriff where the Republican candidate is elected by only 16 votes and Col. Jas W. Savage, Dem., for District Judge, whose majority is 421. The new constitution has doubtless been carried by a large majority. It is not expected anything like a complete statement can be rendered before Saturday.

NEW JERSEY.

ELECTION OF MAYOR IN NEWARK.

NEWARK, October 12.—The city election resulted in a Republican majority. Henry J. Yates was elected Mayor by 3,390 majority over Andrew Smalley, Democrat. The Republican gain over last Mayor's election in 1873, is over 3,500.

HARRISBURG.

Death of Attorney General Dimmick.

HARRISBURG, October 11.—Hon. Samuel C. Dimmick, Attorney General of this State, died to-night of pneumonia.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

THE buckwheat crop throughout the State is said to be unusally good.

THE State Baptist Association meets at Meadville, on Thursday Oct. 19th prox.

THE Sheriff of Bedford county, is demolishing the fish-baskets on the Juniata river.

IN Glade township, Warren county, there are eleven pairs of twins.—Warren Ledger.

MRS CATHERINE BENDER, of Guilford township, Franklin county died on Tuesday last, in the ninety-third year of her age.

COPPER has been discovered on the farm of Mathias Kaupp, in Wolf township, Lycoming county. The ore is said to exist in large quantities, about six feet below the surface. It yields about sixty-five per cent.

MR. T. L. ASHTON,, a prominent merchant of New Castle committed suicide on Friday last by shooting himself in the heart. He lived some minutes after the deed to regret his act. He was laboring under a temporary fit of insanity at the time.

THE new Catholic church, a beautiful edifice, at Janesville, Gulich township, this county, will be dedicated on Sunday, October 17th. Bishop Mullen, of the Erie Diocese, will officiate on the occasion. A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.—Clearfield Republican.

A HUNTING tournament is about to be organized by the sporting fraternity of Clearfield county. The plan is to make up a party of sixty persons, thirty on each side, to engage in a grand hunt about the middle of the present month—the losing side to pay for a supper for the whole company.

THE Board of Directors of the S. & A. railroad, on Wednesday, directed Superintendent Blair to proceed at once with the work of putting down iron on the 14 miles of road already graded beyond Harrisville. This extension will probably be completed before advent of cold weather.—Mercer Press.

JOHN HECK, an aged citizen of Bern township, who to-day is eighty years old, came to Reading this morning on foot, a distance of ten miles, and expects to return home again by sunset. Mr. Heck is a Democrat, strongly for P's—Pershing, Piollet, prosperity and plenty.—Reading Eagle.

A. A. WINEGARDNER, of Williamsport, drowned himself on Sunday of last week. He tied a rope about his neck and the other end to a post on the shore of the canal. On the post was a note reading as follows: "Pull on this rope; you will find me in the canal," and signed "A. A. Winegardner., No. 76 East Third St. Williamsport.

THE second reunion of the 140th regiment will be held at Beaver, Pa., on the 21st of October, at 10 o'clock. The regiment was mustered at Pittsburgh, August 23, 1862, composed of companies from the counties of Washington, Beaver, Mercer, and Greene. The regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, December 20, 1862, and remained there until the end of the war.

HARRISBURG.

State Treasury Investigation.

THOSE MISSING VOUCHERS.

HARRISBURG, Pa. October 7.—At the session of the State Treasury Investigating Committee this morning, Mr. Geist, editor of the Lancaster Express, testified that he had information showing that State Treasurer Mackey had drawn four per cent. interest on an average deposit $20,000 in the Banking firm of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., of Lancaster, in 1869. Geist declines to give the name of his informant unless compelled to do so by law. No other witnesses were examined.

VOUCHERS MISSING.

G. W. G. Waddel, Chief Clerk in the Auditors Genl's Department testified that vouchers for disbursements from June 1873, to June 1874, by S. H. Walters, deceased, late Superintendent of Public buildings and grounds, amounting to $22,000 were not in the office when Auditor Gen. Temple took possession, and cannot be discovered after a thorough search. The absence of the vouchers makes it impossible to tell how the money was applied.

HARRISBURG, October 8.—The State Treasury investigation to-day developed the following:

D. C. Maurer, chief clerk of the Auditor General's Department for nine years prior to May, 1875, testified that the missing vouchers of S. H. Walters, deceased, late Superintendent of Public Grounds, for $22,000, had been regularly filed. He could not account for their disappearance. There was no means of ascertaining to whom, or for what purchases the money was paid to Walters except by the production of the vouchers. Walters was in the habit of drawing money without presenting vouchers for it until some time afterward.

TESTIMONY OF J. W. SLOCUM.

J. W. Slocum, bookkeeper of the late banking firm of Stehman, Clarkson & Co., of Lancaster, produced the books of that firm and testified that between April 1866 and April 1873, deposits of different State Treasurers with the firm ranging from $5,000 to $20,000 at a time, aggregating $70,162 His attention was called to an entry of May 4th, 1870, as follows: To profit and loss, paid Stehman, interest, $302. He had supposed this was for interest on a deposit, but was told by Stehman that Mr. Mackey had said to him that he owed R W Shenk, an attorny of Lancaster, some fees and costs in a suit, and Stehman volunteered to pay it, and did pay it. He (Slocum) knew of compensation being paid by others than members of the firm to State Treasurers for deposits other than those on the books.

Upon this point the witness having testified with evident reluctance finally declined to answer, but after an intimation from the chairman that the authority of the committee would be enforced, the following was elicited: The deposit was made in 1867; the compensation was paid to Mr. Irwin, State Treasurer, at that time; the witness being reminded that Mr. Kemble and not Mr. Irwin, was in office in 1867, said that it was during Irwin's administration that I have reference to. The witness was then asked with whom the deposit had been made; he declined to answer this question unless compelled to do so. The chairman insisted upon his answering unless his answer would criminate himself. The witness then gave the name of George Brubacker of Lancaster. The deposit was $10,000; he did not know how long Brubracker had the money; his information was obtained from a son-in-law of Brubacker, now deceased.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN M. STEHMAN.

John M. Stehman testified in reference to the $302 transaction; that Shenk, having transacted legal business for Mackey, he (Stehman) without Mackey's knowledge voluntarily paid the money; he afterwards informed Mackey of what he had done, and the latter did not find any fault with him.

Question—How did it come to be $302 instead of $300? A—We concluded that the money we had on deposit was worth that amount of money to us.

Q—At what rate per cent. did you calculate? A—About four per cent.

Q—Did you ever offer Mr. Mackey compensation for use of this money? A—I asked him one day whether we owed him anything on the money; he said, no! I have never taken a cent off any person; I will not take it off of you.

Q—Can you explain this entry in your cash book, dated April 27, 1869, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Brubacker, amount of S. A. Wiley's note $10,133? A—This looks as if the State Treasurer paid this note that we held against S. A. Wiley, endorsed by George Brubacker.

Q—Was it paid with funds of the Commonwealth? A—Yes, sir.

E Rauch of Lancaster testified that the suit by Mackey against him in which $302 was paid was on a promisory note given by Rauch some years before.

The committee adjourned until Monday.

FINANCIAL.

Reply of Wendell Phillips to Carl Schurz.

STON, October 9.—Wendell Phillips has written a reply to Carl Schurz's letter of the 8th inst. He says:

Mr. Schurz wastes half his letter in charging us paper money men with ignorance of facts which we not only know but have been first to bring out in this discussion and have been figuring on for two or three years. If he cannot answer, I claim he shall not misrepresent me. I never proposed to abolish the discount power of banks, only to forbid their issuing of bills. They may continue to lend all they can at five or six per cent, which will be the general rate of interest whenever the government gives only 3-65. I said, "Fewer checks and more greenbacks." He argues as if I had said, "No checks and all greenbacks." Of course, he easily knocks down the absurd image he had set up. Greenbacks and interconvertible bonds are more convenient for business men scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Fewer checks and more greenbacks means money more within the reach of every class of business men. Everybody knows that it is not true, as Mr. Schurz asserts, that

BANK FACILITIES

are within the reach of the whole mass of business men. When bankruptcy opens bank Ledgers to the public gaze, we see that five or six rich firms have borrowed all the bank lent as in cases of Rhode Island banks and the Sprague. Smaller traders are pushed to the wall and bankruptcy. Our system will prevent this. More greenbacks means

A HEALTHIER SYSTEM OF BUSINESS.

As to the effect of currency on prices, Mr. Schurz and his school, measure everything by gold. His assertion that our greenback system will ruinously inflate prices, is entitled to certain respect, but I did not say I proved, I did not assert, I demonstrated, by a long extract from that ablest living economist Carey, that our war currency was not the cause which made gold vary in price. Mr. Schurz does not and cannot attack these facts. He goes back one hundred years and indulges in jokes which I put less faith in than in Henry Carey's faith. His reference to Mill seems a simple evasion. If Bonamy Price ever inquires about my health, because I believe in greenbacks secured by government bonds payable in gold, I will quiet Price by quoting his words: "I am not aware of any valid objection which can be urged against this method of guaranteeing convertibility." Since I criticized him, Mr. Schurz recants his assertion that no nation ever anywhere used paper money without ruin. He is forced to confess that England has flourished under paper, which is all I claimed. I said the same of France, and this Mr. Schurz not only allows, but shows that France having flourished under paper, is now preparing to resume specie payment. Whenever our foreign commerce, like France, enables us to pay a neighbor one thousand millions of coin, and have as much left, we may also resume. Until then, French experience teaches us to wait. So far as my allusion to Germany being ludicrous, he cannot deny that Germany, choked with coin, is yet actually in a crisis which

UPSETS HIS CLAIM

that specie basis always saves nations from a crisis. His explanation lets the bottom out of his speech. He tells us that specie guaranteed against panic and overtrading and inflation brought these on, and then asserts that in Germany the cause of the collapse is over-straining of the credit system, over production, etc, which is always excited by an over-abundance of money, etc. The New York Tribune joins him in this. So it seems that coin and paper, if in excess, are all the same, where then, is Schurz's philosophy. Our greenback system has untried elements which seem to promise more security against crises than we ever had. France, with all her $600,000,000 of paper, does not tremble to her centre as does Germany, because she keeps free on silver as a basis, while Germany, with gold as her sole legal tender, binds herself a

SLAVE TO THE LONDON MARKET,

and our bankers are crazy to have us put on similar British claims and have an ague fit every time London feels cold. Mr. Schurz calls our greenbacks "irredeemable." Once they were redeemable in 5 20 bonds as good as gold, but greedy capital outwitted the people ten years ago and cut the currency loose. We mean to make them again redeemable in 3 65 bonds, payable finally in gold. Mr. Schurz warns the laborer not to trust us but if the laboring men, instead of depositing in institutions of New York recently suspended had "Kelly's 3 65 bill" been in operation, invested their money in 3-65 bonds, they would always be sure to get their capital and interest.

Mr. Phillips closes by saying that working men did not complain of their wages during the season of ample currency succeeding the war, and that they and business men would cheerfully see such times again, when all made money; now the rich grow richer and the rest starve.

THE RECENT FAILURE.

How Henry Clews Got Government Business.

Rich Revelations Made by B. H. Cheever.

Judge Dent Mixed Up in the Affair.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The examination of Benjamin H. Cheever, as a creditor of Henry Clews, was continued yesterday, before Register in Bankruptcy Ketchum. In reply to the cross-questioning of counsel, Cheever testified: Clews spoke to me repeatedly of establishing a banking house in Washington; finally, he told me he was endeavoring to obtain the United States agency and wanted my aid; he promised to pay me liberally; he stated to me the value of this agency, and made a proposition to give me one quarter of the profits as my correspondence will show in full.

Q What inducements, if any, were made by you to Mr. Clews for the purpose of obtaining his signature to these contracts? A. The inducement was that I thought I could aid him, and that I would give him my time and services to accomplish it.

Q. Did you not make some special inducements to Mr. Clews? Say something of your relations with persons influential with the administration. A. Only in general terms. I do not remember saying anything specifically. I knew most of the members of the administration intimately. I may have said so. I did not offer any inducements to Mr. Clews in any shape or manner.

Q. Did you not mention to Mr. Clews the names of Senators Anthony or Logan? A. I probably mentioned the names of a great many Senators and members of Congress; I knew forty or fifty; I do not remember that I told Mr. Clews of any special influence or power which I had with members of Congress or the administration; I cannot tell where James Van Buren may be found, and cannot remember how his name came to be put in the agreement.

Q. What was the consideration of agreement between you and Mr. Clews? A. All lawful services that I could render in Washington or elsewhere in showing his standing as a banker, &., until success was obtained, and when obtained in adding him here and in London.

Q. Showing to whom? A. Members of the administration, the Cabinet and others. Secretary Boutwell for one. I can't remember the others at this moment.

Q. Do you remember conferring with other members of the Cabinet, members of Congress or Senate? A. I did with a great number. I repeatedly conferred with Senator Conkling, Senators Anthony, Sprague, Pomeray, Morrill, of Maine; Sumner and Vice President Wilson, who took a great interest in Clews, Speaker Blaine; Senator Logan, Banks and Butler, especially, took great interest in Clews. I could name fifty others if I had time to examine my books and papers, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, Ramsey, of Minnesota; Windom, Chandler, of Michigan; Samuel Hooper, of Boston; Delano, of the Cabinet, and others.

Q. Was there any other consideration than that already specified. A. Yes, aid in getting as many disbursements as possible through this agency; I introduced clews to Cushing, and an arrangement was proposed as to the deposits connected with the Foreign Consolate. Fifteen million dollars was mentioned in this connection.

Q. Explain more fully the word aid A. This agency was one of the choicest things in the gift of the Government. I talked to those who had the power to make these deposits and disbursements. I spoke of Clews as "such a wise, energetic and trustworthy man," and a very liberal friend of the administration. I showed the weakness of other houses calling attention to some errors of Barring Bros, I urged that an American house ought to have it, and that it was not proper to give it to Morton, Bliss & Co., as one of their partners was Sir John Rose, a titled gentleman, in England; I also explained Clews credit and position. These agreements were made in 1869 and almost immediately Clews had some Government business; I spoke to the Appropriation Committees in behalf of Clews; I was thus occupied many times every week, until October, 1872, nearly two and a half years, the appointment was made; Clews suggested that I should open an agency at Berlin or Frankfort.

Q. Did any other person have any interest in your one-quarter of the profits? A. Lewis Dent was to have one-eighth the entire profits at one time. That was the understanding in April or May, 1871. Judge Dent was a lawyer, and related to President Grant by marriage.

Q. What was the consideration for Judge Dent's share? A. His services as counsel in aid of this matter, and afterwards he was to act as counsel for the agency in Washington. Clews offered him $25,000 to come here to New York as counsel; Dent was to furnish such counsel as would advance the interests of Mr. Clews; I do not remember specifically what legal services he performed and do not know that he ever ceased to have an interest in the business.

A copy of the letter alleged to have been written by Cheever to Clews, was put in evidence. Cheever was questioned concerning it, but he did not remember writing it. The writer pressed for payment for his services, mentioned that he had partners to share with him.

Q Don't you recollect stating or writing that you had partners sharing one-quarter of the profits with you? A. I do. I had supposed up to a certain date, that the defendant was a partner. At this point several letters from Henry Clews to B. H. Cheever were marked for indentification.

Q. Did you inform members of the administration, members of Congress or Senators of these agreements? A. I did not I did not tell them of my interest in the profits.

The examination then adjourned

CABINET CHANGES AND THEIR REASONS.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

Since Gen Grant became President the following members of the Cabinet have resigned:

Elihu Washburne.....Secretary of State
Adolph E. Borie.....Sec. of the Navy.
G. S. Boutwell.....Sec. of the Treasury.
Wm. Richardson.....Sec. of the Treasury.
J. D. Creswell.....Postmaster-General
E. Rockwood Hoar.....Attorney-General.
Amos Akerman.....Attorney-General.
George H. Williams.....Attorney-General.
J. D. Cox.....Sec. of the Interior
Columbus Delano.....Sec. of the Interior

Gen. Rawlins, Secretary of War, died in office. There is, therefore, now no member of the Cabinet in office who went in with the President. Adding to those who have resigned, and the one who died, the persons who have taken their places, we find that twenty-one different people in six years have sat around the executive council board.

Look at the causes briefly stated for the removal of some of these men:

Men	Cause of retirement.
Adolph E. Borie	Incompetency
Wm. Richardson	Corruption
J. D. Creswell	Corruption
Amos Ackerman	Incompetency
G. H. Williams	Incompetency and corruption
Columbus Delano	Corruption

Mr. E. Rockwood Hoar left the Attorney-Generalship because he would not let rogues and robbers be made marshals in Southern districts. Mr. J. D. Cox left the Interior Department because he was expected to sanction the swindles which have at last tripped up Delano. The recent retirement of Williams, and the present retirement of Delano are attributable in great part to the flat demands of Secretaries Fish and Bristow, Attorney-General Pierrepont and Postmaster Jewell.

HOME AGAIN.

The Nashville American makes the following statement—which does look as if the war was over.

After the collapse of the Southern Confederacy three or four hundred Southerners, unwilling to live under the Government of the United States, went to Brazil, where they intended permanently to reside. They were, however, disappointed in their hopes, and soon expressed a desire to return to their native land, many of them being in actual distress. Our Government tendered to them free passage on board of naval vessels, and twenty-four of them returned to New York in 1871. Since that time others have reached this country by the same means, and now the United States steamer Swatara, will soon sail for Para, in Brazil, to bring to this country the remainder, and will land them at Port Royal, South Carolina.

ADDITIONAL EXHIBITORS

The following Exhibitors have enrolled themselves on the books of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute since our last report:

D F Agnew & Co, Pittsburgh; crucible stove polish.

Armstrong, Fawcett & Co, Pittsburgh; white lead.

R M Kennedy, Pittsburgh, Seven Seals, or Golden Wonder.

William Flaccus & Son, Pittsburgh; leather.

DeZouche & Co, Pittsburgh; wall paper.

George A Todd, Allegheny; phrenologist.

Albert Pollock, Pittsburgh; confectionary.

Alexander L Powell; Parrott Erasive Soap.

Matthew Murphy, Coal Bluff, Washington county, Pa; picture frames.

Fulton & Praeger, Pittsburgh; steam injector.

H H Schulte, Pittsburgh; guns and sporting articles.

G W Evans, Allegheny; one stallion.

Green & Chambers, Latrobe, Pa, two stallions.

A Herschberger & Sons, Pittsburgh; ice.

Anton Schmidt, Pittsburgh; sewing box and picture frame.

Demmler Bros, Pittsburgh; house furnishing goods.

F D Geist, Pittsburgh, confectionary.

Ewing Cunningham, McKeesport, Pa, one stallion.

Alfred McDonald, Allegheny, heating furnace.

A M Crawford, Emsworth, Allegheny county, Pa; pair working oxen.

Harry B Holliday, Wheeling, W Va; coal box.

C R Hale, Albany, N Y; 3 mowers and reaper.

P F Weber, Reynoldsville, Pa; centennial cradle.

Kimble, Allegheny; fancy candy.

L O Cameron, Pittsburgh; mixed paints.

St Louis Stamping Co, St Louis; granite and ironware.

J D Bernd & Co, Pittsburgh; millinery goods.

C B Elben, Pittsburgh; chickens and ducks.

J A Graves, Pittsburgh; lot of small photographs.

J C Risher & Co, Pittsburgh; lump bit. coal.

A M Lockhart, Pittsburgh; patent bill holder and separator.

George Moffitt, Pittsburgh; pressed bricks.

J S Rorer, Philadelphia; paring, slicing knife and sharpener.

B F Barnes, Rockford, Ills; foot power scroll saw.

McFarland Bros, Stirland, Allegheny county, Pa; thoroughbred stallion.

McFarland & Collins, Pittsburgh; carpets and ottomans.

W H Cramp, Dravosburg, Pa; silver ore.

William Groms, Carmichaels, Pa; bay horse.

Marshal Bros, Pittsburgh; iron railing wire guards.

M F Lynch, Allegheny; mare.

Lacock & Irwin, Allegheny; eagle hammered from sheet zinc by hand.

Central District and Printing Tel Co, Pittsburgh; electrical apparatus.

J A Kneedler, Grant P O; Indiana county, Pa; one sulky plow.

P C Reniers, Pittsburgh; marble mantels.

COAL MINERS WANTED.

One hundred miners to go to the Sewanee coal mines are wanted in Tennessee. Address A. S. Colyar, Nashville, Tenn.

MURDER IN MERCER COUNTY.

A YOUNG MAN MEETS HIS DEATH AT GREENVILLE FROM SEEKING A FIGHT.

[From The Daily Post of Tuesday]

Information was received in the city, last night, of a homicide which occurred in Greenville, Mercer county, on Saturday evening. It seems a young man named James B. Caskadden, aged about twenty-two years, and a telegraph operator by occupation, saw Solomon Amey enter a store on Main street. He followed him to the store and while Amey was purchasing goods called to him to come out and he would fight him. Amey is reported, however, to have paid no attention to the bravado of Caskadden until he had repeatedly and emphatically dared him to come out. The former then went to the street and struck Caskadden on the head or neck and Caskadden fell to the earth. Amey returned to the store room, completed his purchases and walked off, unconscious of the result of his blow. Caskadden lay unconscious for some moments, when he was picked up and carried into a store room near by, where he expired in fifteen minutes after receiving the blow. 'Squire Miller, of Greenville, empaneled a jury on Sunday and held an inquest on the body of Caskadden. A number of witnesses were examined, among them several physicians who made a post mortem examination, after which the following verdict was rendered: "The deceased came to his death by appoplexy of the heart and lungs caused by excitement and aided by a blow from the hand of Solomon Amey." Caskadden was a single man and lived with his father, who is a lawyer. Amey is a married man, is about thirty years of age and a laborer. He is reported to be sober and industrious and the whole community is with him. He gave himself up and was taken to the county jail at Mercer yesterday. The aff

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions — Judges Ewing and White.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Jas. Grierson, charged with manslaughter, Thomas Carr being the victim, was taken up yesterday morning and is still on trial. As our readers will recollect, in May last Carr was arrested in East Liberty by the defendant, who was a policeman, and while making the arrest Carr fell into a ditch with Grierson on top of him. Carr was so badly injured that he died some five or six hours afterwards. It seems that there was some dispute between the deceased and a man named Rahe regarding the ownership of a buggy. The deceased, at the time of the arrest, had hold of the buggy, and was arrested without any warrant having been issued.

Mrs. Sarah Carr, the wife of the deceased, testified that her husband, previous to the day of his death, had been in sound health. That she found him under arrest at the Liberty lockup about five or six o'clock in the evening, and on her making some remark regarding her murdered husband, appealing to the officer in charge, he said: "Yes, he had been murdered by Grierson." He was taken home and died about eleven the same night. He had a wound over one of his eyes.

Miss Sadie McCray testified that Grierson, in making the arrest, stepped up to Carr and jerked him from the buggy; that he struck him on the head; that Carr fell into the ditch and dragged Grierson on top of him, Grierson resting on him with his knees; that Grierson and Rahe helped him out, and that he seemed almost lifeless.

Other witnesses were also examined whose testimony was merely corroborative.

District Attorney Montooth and B. C. Christy, Esq., appear for the Commonwealth, and Hon. A. G. Cochran for the defense.

Another indictment for murder in the first degree hangs over the prisoner.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

Devlin et al vs. Joseph Walton et al. Report of receiver presented and publication ordered.

John O'Mally and Sarah O'Mally, his wife, for the use of said Sarah, and now for the use of the Mellon Bros. vs the Manufacturers and Merchants' Insurance Company; an action to recover on a policy of insurance. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $1,041.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Allegheny county. The Register is taxed a fee of $20 for his report on the proceedings before him.

John Horn, bankrupt, Luzerne county. The creditors having chosen H. A. Vail, Esq., of Scranton, assignee, the same is approved.

George W. Smith, of Erie, filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself. Referred to Register Woodruff.

James Clabaugh, bankrupt, Blair county. The appointment of J. Irwin Brotherline, of Hollidaysburg, as assignee, approved.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Henry, Wood & Co. vs. Watsons; error to Common Pleas Court, Allegheny county. Argued by M. W. Acheson for plaintiff in error and A. M. Watson, contra.

George W. Cass vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company. Error to the Common Pleas Court, Allegheny county, agued by Mr. Burgwin for plaintiff in error and Mr. Dalzell, contra.

The case of Cass vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company was an action brought by the railroad company in the court below to recover $20,000 subscribed to the capital stock of the company. The company got a verdict for $25,300, when Gen. Cass took out a writ of error.

In the matter of the application of William C. Barr for the benefit of insolvent laws, in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 of this county, the court ordered that the case be set down for reargument on the present list, to be heard on the first Monday of November.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

James Grierson was convicted of manslaughter for the killing of Michael Carr in the East End, some months ago.

C. H. Allen was convicted of misdemeanor under the livery act and fined $25 and costs. C. A. Wormcastle was the prosecutor.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.

The argument on the equity case of Sproul et al vs. Bloomer, begun on Thursday, and occupied all of yesterday. Decision reserved.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Wm. Glass to S. B. W. Gill, Court appointed James Relso and Wm. Hill appraisers.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Wm. Smith & Sons, debtors, Pittsburgh Composition proceeding confirmed and the resolution of the creditors accepting the proposition for composition ordered to be recorded and to be binding on all the parties interested for all the purposes set forth in the act of Congress.

George M. Clark, bankrupt, Venango county. The creditors having failed to choose an assignee, and the Register having appointed J. D. Chadwick, of Franklstown, the same is approved.

Ogden & Smith, bankrupts, Venango county. The election of J. D. Chadwick as assignee was approved.

United States vs. W. R. Keith, indicted for having in his possession counterfeit United States Treasury notes, with intent to pass the same. Recognizance for the October term presented, approved, and the defendant released from custody.

State Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Agnew and Justices Sharswood, Williams, Mercur, Gordon, Paxton and Woodward.

Ruckert vs. Rt. Rev. M. Domenec; error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Argued by A. Blakely for plaintiff in error and Mitchell, contra.

The argument of the case of Cass vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, was continued by Mr. Shiras for the defendant in error and Mr. Acheson for plaintiff in error.

Peters and wife vs. Ulmer and wife; error to the Court of Common Pleas. Submitted by counsel, without argument.

Briggs et al. vs. Hays. Non prossed.

Ross vs. Grubbs. Non prossed.

Stockdale, trustee, &c., vs. Keys Bros. Argued by D. T. Watson for plaintiff in error and M. W. Acheson contra.

Pittsburgh Insurance Company vs. Dravo & McDonald; error to the Common Pleas Court. Argued by A. M. Brown for plaintiff in error, and M. W. Acheson, contra. This was an action of asumpsit brought by Dravo & McDonald against the Pittsburgh Insurance Company, for the recovery of $9,100 insurance on the model barge Harry McDonald and the hull Belle, and their cargo of coke, which plaintiffs alleged had been lost on the Mississippi by one of the perils insured against. The plaintiffs alleged a verbal agreement between them and the Company, on April 14, 1874, for the insurance of the barge and hull for a trip from Pittsburgh to St. Louis and back, and the cargo from Pittsburgh to St. Louis, in tow of the steam tugboat Fearless or Abe McDonald or other like good boat for a direct trip, and the plaintiffs further alleged the existence of a usage or custom in the towboat business of double-tripping from or near Cairo to St. Louis, and that they conducted the voyage in accordance with the usage in leaving the barge and hull with their cargo of coke at Bird's Bend, where they were sunk and lost in the Mississippi, in the absence of the towboat, which had proceeded on her voyage to St. Louis, taking the residue of her tow safely to its destination. The defendant denied that the evidence was sufficient to establish the usage alleged, and prayed instructions to the jury accordingly, and upon the refusal of the Court to give such instructions, a bill of exceptions was sealed for defendant. The defendant contended that the verbal contract asserted by the plaintiff was unauthorized and void, being in conflict with the charter of incorporation of the Company.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

The day was spent in hearing surety cases.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Louisa A. Garrison vs. George W. Harrison. Action for divorce. Decree refused.

Judgment for the plaintiff was rendered in the action of J. B. Sweitzer, Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for this district, vs. the County of Allegheny, being a proceeding to recover fees from the the county.

A motion for a new trial was refused in the case of Daniel Donohue vs. Richard Jeffries.

McElroy & Dickson vs. the Dunbar Iron Company. Bond of $4,500 approved and issue awarded to try the title of the complainants to the goods levied upon, the Sheriff being directed to withdraw his levy.

Com. ex. rel. Anna B. Hahn vs. John Watson, petition of John S. Lambie for an alias order of sale. Petition granted, and committee ordered to make return of same on the third Saturday of November next.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Samuel Williams to Archie McFarland, Court directed a conveyance of certain property.

Gertrude Wiseman vs. Phillip Wiseman, in divorce. L. D. Harbaugh appointed commissioner on testimony.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge Ewing.

Andrew Lyons vs. Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company. Answer having been filed, Kerr & Guthrie, counsel for defense, moved to dissolve preliminary injunction.

Eliza Scheidt vs. John Scheidt; petition for divorce. Subpœna awarded returnable first Monday of January.

Ada E. Caply vs. Henry E. Caply. D. H. Martin appointed examiner to take testimony, ex parte libellant.

Briggs vs Briggs. Charles H Wenzell appointed examiner to take testimony, ex parte libellant.

This Court will not be in session before Saturday next.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Charles Spangler, bankrupt, Venango county. Appointment of J. D. Chadwick as assignee was approved.

William P. Book, bankrupt, Butler county. Zenas Newell, of Millerstown, having been elected assignee, the same is approved.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. On motion of Mr. Purviance, solicitor for assignees and petitioning creditor, the hearing on the rule to show cause why the adjudication should not be revoked, was fixed for the 14th inst.

Jno. S. Allen, bankrupt, Butler county. A petition was presented for an injunction and an order was made for a hearing upon the same on the 15th inst., in the meantime restraining B. Frederick from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

A. Arnsthal, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignee was ordered to pay H. H. Strickler, collector of taxes, $55.

Owen Cunningham, bankrupt, Cambria county. The exceptions filed to the Register's taxation of costs were sustained in part, and the bill as taxed and on file allowed.

Julius Saxe, bankrupt, Tioga county. A petition was presented by the bankrupt for a discharge, and the usual order was made for a final hearing on the 2d prox.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. The hearing on the rule of the 15th of May last was fixed for the 14th inst.

I. W. Grubbs & Co., Pittsburgh, debtors. Argument was had on the demurrer filed to answer of Mr. Montgomery, by Mr. Parker for and Mr. Patterson against the same.

Wm Peter, bankrupt, Allegheny City. An injunction was granted against Joseph Lautner.

John M. Faas, bankrupt. Injunction granted against the Allegheny Savings Bank.

Weible & English, bankrupts, Allegheny City. The prayer of the petition of Harrison Weible for leave to sell real estate discharged of liens was refused.

A. & J. A. Dickey, bankrupts, Allegheny City. Petition of the Valley Paper Co. presented for the ascertainment and liquidation of alleged liens. Referred to Register Shafer.

Wm. S. Colwell, bankrupt. An order was made for the sale of certain leasehold premises discharged of liens, except one-half of the taxes of 1875.

Artman, Dillinger & Co. vs. N. W. Stecker. The question whether the requisite number and value of creditors have joined in the petition for adjudication in bankruptcy was referred to Register Overton to make report by the 23d inst.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Commonwealth ex rel. N. Snyder & Co. vs. the City of Pittsburgh, rising main contract case. Counsel for the city moved to quash the proceedings on the ground that the writ had been improvidently issued, no decision having been given in the case in the lower court, Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. The case was argued by Mr. Slagle for the city, and by Major A. M. Brown and Judge Sutton, contra.

In the case of the City vs. Geo. Finley, from the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny, the question involved being the same as in the case above quoted, counsel for the city moved to dismiss the appeal on the grounds that the paper books did not contain the testimony required by law to be published, and for the further reason that the appeal had not been taken twenty days prior to the opening of the court as required by law. The case was argued by Mr. Slagle for the city and Brown and Sutton, contra.

Appeal of Daniel Donoghue, from the assessment for the construction of a sewer on School alley. Motion to quash the appeal partly argued by Dalzell, when the court refused a further hearing until the case was regularly reached on the list.

A LARGE GAS WELL TAPPED.

A Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., correspondent writes to THE POST as follows:

"On Saturday morning the Rochester Tumbler Company, whose works are located at Rochester, Pa., and who have been boring for gas for several months, tapped an immense vein of naturel gas, at a depth of 965 feet. The indications are the volume is so heavy that it will more than supply all their wants for manufacturing purposes, enabling them to dispense with all other kinds of fuel."

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

CHANGE OF POLLS.

By an order of court issued since the promulgation of the Sheriff's proclamation, the electors of Forward township will meet at Forward school house to poll their votes, instead of at William Penn school house, as proclaimed by the Sheriff.

$50 TO $10,000

Has been invested in Stock Privileges and paid 900 per cent. profit. "How to do it." A book on Wall street, sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, 2 Wall street, New York. jul6d&1yW3m

IT IS BUT WRETCHED POLICY to allow yourself to drift into an incurable disease, by neglecting the earliest and most tractable symptoms. By contentedly waiting for a Cold to get well of itself, many a one has so damaged the structure of his Lungs, as to put himself beyond the reach of medicines, before being conscious of danger. How much safer on the first indication of a Cold to resort to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an efficacious remedy for Coughs, Asthma, and all Bronchial Affections, and sure to exert a beneficial influence on the organs of the Chest.

wsm&w.

Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and cure rheumatism, spavin, and flesh, bone or muscle ailments. There are two kinds—White Wrapper for family use—Yellow Wrapper for horses and animals.

"JEFFERSON, MO, Nov. 10, 1873.

"MESSRS ROSE & CO.:—Some time ago I was shipping horses to St. Louis. I got one badly crippled in the car. With great difficulty I got him to the stable, on Fourth avenue. The stable-keeper gave me a bottle of your Centaur Liniment, which I used on my horse with such success that in two days it was as active and as well as any horse I had. I have been a veterinary surgeon for thirty years, but your Liniment beads everything I ever used.

A. J. M'CARTY, Veterinary Surgeon."

Henry Black, of Ada, Hardin Co., Ohio, says: "My wife has had rheumatism for five years—no rest, no sleep—could scarcely walk across the floor. She is now completely cured by the use of Centaur Liniment. We all feel thankful to you, and recommend your wonderful medicine to all our friends."

Castoria is a substitute for Castor Oil. It is as pleasant to take as honey. For wind colic and sour stomach it is simply wonderful. Physicians recommend it. sep4-3m

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$12,000 ..... for $2 00
$12,000 ..... for $2 00
$30,000 ..... for $5 00
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On the 15th day of each month during 1875, will be drawn the $2

SINGLE NUMBER LOTTERY

Capital Prize, $12,000!

10,290 Prizes, amounting to $100,000.

TICKETS ONLY $2.

Try a Ticket in this Liberal Scheme.

$250,000 IN PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.

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A $5 Single Number Lottery

Will be drawn on the 30th day of each month.

Tickets—Whole Tickets, $5. Halves, $2 50.

Prize payable in full, and no postponement of drawings take place.

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For upwards of twenty years the leading business College of the United States, affords unequaled advantages for the thorough practical education of young and middle aged men. Students admitted at any time. For circulars address

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The "IRON CITY COLLEGE" is the only institution of the kind, in this city, that we recommend to the public for patronage."—Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburgh, Pa. au14-3mw

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Repairing promptly done.

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Person desiring to procure patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C. Corner Seventh and G. streets, Washington, D. C., or at PITTSBURGH, 16 SIXTH STREET, ROOM 2.

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Muzzle and Breech loading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A few second-hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap 16a&w

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Of $140,000, $50,000, $30,000, $25,000, $20,000, $15,000, with other Smaller Sums are paid in full by the Wyoming Lottery, which is conducted by sworn commissioners and duly legalized by the Wyoming Legislature. Regular drawings 15th and 30th of each month during the year. Tickets $1 each 6 for $5. 25 for $20. Circulars with full information mailed free. L. N. & CO., Eastern Agents, 79 Nassau street, New York. se18-6mW

OPIUM and Morphine habit absolutely and speedily cured. Painless. No publicity. Send stamp for particulars. Dr. Carleton, 187 Washington St., Chicago, Ill. au14-3m

$250 A MONTH—Agents wanted everywhere. Business honorable and first class. Particulars sent free. Address J. WORTH & CO., St. Louis, Mo. au14 3mw

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$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. se18-1yW

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DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 104 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 104 PENN street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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NO. 802 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all **Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.** Cures warranted. **Spermatorrhœa** or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also **Impotency,** LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., uniting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in short est time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and **Syphilis,** (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 only.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"

144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry. Its teachings are worth $500, to meet at the house of Mrs. Jane Taylor, in the village of Monroeville, in said township.

The electors of North Versailles township will meet at the Pleasant Hill School House

The electors of Versailles township to meet at the Long Run school house in said township.

The electors of South Versailles township to meet at the storehouse in Alpsville, now or formerly occupied by R. R. McQuiston, in said township.

The electors of Lincoln township to meet at the Long Island School House, in said township.

The electors of the township of Elizabeth, in the Gresenoak district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Buena Vista, in said township; in Buena Vista district or precinct, to meet at the Concord Public School House in Buena Vista, in said township of Elizabeth; in the Mount Vernon district or precinct, to meet at the Public School House in said township of Elizabeth, and the remainder of the township not embraced in the above district, meet at Harmony School House in said township.

The electors of Forward township to meet at the School House in said township.

The electors of Jefferson township to meet at Lorie's School House, in said township.

The electors of the first election district of Mifflin township, to meet at the Lebanon school house. The electors of the second election district to meet at the Millvale borough school house. The third election district to meet at the Homestead school house, in said township.

The electors of Snowden township, to meet at the house of Peter Boyer, in said township.

The electors of the township of Baldwin, first precinct, to meet at the Public School House in the village of Bloomsville, second precinct, to meet at the Public School House of John Fearing in said township.

The electors of Upper St. Clair township, first district, to meet at Finley's store in Edgeville. The electors of the second district to meet at the house of the heirs of Amos Holland, in the village of Sodom, said township.

The electors of Scott township, first precinct, meet at the house of Andrew Giffin. The electors of the second precinct to meet at the public house of Thomas Alderson, on the old Washington road, in said township.

The electors of Union township to meet at the house of James Moles in said township.

The electors of South Fayette township to meet at the house of H. Hays, on the farm of G. Y. Coulter, in said township.

The electors of North Fayette township to meet at the house of Charles Yerick, at Rogers' Mills, in said township.

The electors of Findley township to meet at the house of McClelland A. Ayner, formerly occupied by J. Charles, in the village of Clinton, in said township.

The electors of Chartiers township to meet at the Brick School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of Stowe township will meet at school house No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Crescent township to meet at the School House, in said township.

The electors of Moon township to meet at School House No. 5, in said township.

The electors of Robinson township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the public house kept by Patrick Halpin.

The electors of precinct No. 2 to meet at the house of John F. Sept, in said township.

The electors of Kilbuck township, first precinct, meet at School House No. 3, in Emsworth; second precinct, the electors to meet at the Public School House, at Glendale, in said township.

The electors of Sewickley township to meet at the house of James McTaggart, in said township.

The electors of Leet township to meet at the house of James McTaggart, in said township.

The electors of Neville township will hereafter meet at School House No. 1, lately rebuilt, in said township.

The electors of Ohio township to meet at Dutch Mills, in said township.

The electors of Franklin township to meet at the house occupied by Isaac Neely, in said township.

The electors of Fawn township to meet at School House No. 2, in said township.

The electors of Harrison township to meet at the public school house at Natrona, in said township.

The electors of Hampton township to meet at the house of Wm. Peters, in said township.

The electors of Indiana township to meet at the tavern of Andrew Miller in said township.

The electors of Marshall township to meet at the Store of James Neely, in said township.

The electors of Pine township to meet at School House No. 4, in said township.

The electors of Reserve township to meet at the house of Michael Wagoner, in said township.

The electors of McCandless township to meet at the house of Frank Morrison, in said township.

The election of Shaler township, precinct No. 1 to meet at the public school house No. 1, in said precinct.

Precinct No. 2, to meet at Shaw's Mills, in said precinct of Shaler township.

The electors of West Deer township to meet at the store of John D. Ackley, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township, first district to meet at the school house at the mouth of Bull Run, in said township.

The electors of East Deer township, Springdale district, to meet at the public school house near the station in said township.

The electors of Richland township to meet at public school house at Bakerstown.

The electors of Ross township, precinct No. 1, to meet at the store of John Rowe, in said township; precinct No. 2, to meet at the public house of James Gorby, knownas Gorby's Five Mile Run House on the Perrysville Road, in said township.

The electors of O'Hara township, first district, meet at Hoboken school house. The electors of second district to meet at Robinson's school house in said township.

The electors of the township of Harmer to meet at the Deer Creek Hotel in said township.

The electors of Collier township to meet at house of Catharine Manown, in said township.

The electors of the township of Lower St. Clair, district, to meet at the Mount Oliver school house. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Plumber's Run. The electors of the third district to meet at the school house in the village of Williamsburg in said township.

At which time and place the qualified electors aforesaid will vote by ballot for

One person for Governor of the State.
One person for State Treasurer.
One person for Sheriff.
One person for Controller.
One person for Recorder.
One person for Clerk of the Courts.
One person for County Treasurer.
Two persons for Commissioners.
One person for Register.
One person for County Director of the Poor.

Given under my hand, at my office at Pittsburgh this 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER A. D., 1875, in the one hundredth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN H. HARE,
Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, October 1, 1875.

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell $3 in an hour. For a Chromo agency, the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter and Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English rolled Gold plate; sunk Second Dial; Full Jewelled; Expansion Balance; Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of which you can pay the Express Co. If the watch proves satisfactory.

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On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Flour and Saw Mills. Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines. House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, In and by the 3d section of the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the Elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected. In pursuance thereof, I, JOHN H. HARE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny do therefore make known and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county, on the FIRST TUESDAY of November next, being the 2d day of the month, in the several Election Districts therein.

And as directed by said 13th section of the act of July, 1839, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting Justices of the Peace) who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, Judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office tobe then voted for.

And further, by the first section of the act of March 31, 1864.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general township, borough and special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary," one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, members and members of Assembly, if voted for, and members of Congress, if voted for, and labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough," and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 16, 1873

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months,) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 5. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on elections and in going to and returning therefrom.

The electors of the First ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at No. 16 in Penn avenue in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house corner of Short street and Second avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Humbert, on Fourth avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the sales stable of Rody Patterson, on Fourth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district will meet at the office of Alderman Hagar, on Grant street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house corner of Ross and Diamond streets, in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at City Hall, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house on Grant street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the school house corner of Penn avenue and Cecil's alley, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Trimble's office, corner of Penn avenue and Barker's alley, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the wharfmaster's office, on Allegheny wharf, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Clerk of Courts, at the Court House, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at McLaughlin's building, corner of Tunnel street and Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the school house on Webster avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at McCallin's livery stable, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house, on Ann street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the "Marion Exchange," corner of Marion street and Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the public school house on Second avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Klepner's saloon, corner of Fifth avenue and Federal street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the school house on Franklin street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Butler, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh first district, to meet at the paint shop, corner of Whiteside's alley and Fulton street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of Alderman Alexander Soanor, on Wylie avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the New Club House, on Centre avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the house of George Cochran, 21 Townsend street, in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of Alderman O'Donnell, on Penn avenue, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the office of the brass foundry, corner of Mulberry alley and Thirteenth street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Ralston school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Lamb tavern, corner of Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Alderman Moreland's office, No. 706 Penn avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the station house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the dwelling house of John McGaffney, on Bedford avenue, in said ward. The electors of fourth district to meet at the building of C. H. Love, on Wylie avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twelfth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Spencer House, corner of Twenty-first street and Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the O'Hara school house, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Rosewell's livery stable, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Springfield school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Thirteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house on Center avenue, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the dwelling house of Wm. Beardell, corner of Somers street and Webster avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the public school house on Thirty-third street, in said ward.

The electors of the Fourteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the office of the Excelsior glass works, on Gist street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at Simm's Foundry on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Bellefield school house, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Railroad Car Station, on Fifth avenue, in said ward. The electors of the Fifth district to meet at the Soho school house, in said ward.

The electors of the Fifteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh first district, to meet at the office of Alderman Johnston, on Butler street, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Lawrence Public School House, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman C. H. Rauhauser, on Butler street, in said ward.

The electors of the Sixteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Howard School House in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at G. Stoy's office, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Nessenthaler, on Penn avenue, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Bloomfield Public School House, in said ward. The electors of the fifth district to meet at the Friendship Hotel, corner of Elm street and Liberty avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventeenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public house of E. Stifel, corner of Forty fourth and Butler streets in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Washington Public School house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at Dr. Bearinger's office on Butler street, near Forty-fourth street, in said ward. The electors of the fourth district to meet at the Hatfield School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Nineteenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Highland school house in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the engine house, corner of Hiland Avenue and Broad street, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the office of Alderman Lowrey, on Frankstown avenue, in said ward.

The electors of the Twentieth ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at Moreland & Mitchell' livery stable, on Penn avenue in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the public school house in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the Shakespear Hotel in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-first ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the public school house in said ward, corner of Penn avenue and Cecil's alley. The electors of the second district to meet at Lemington School House, in said ward. The electors of the third district to meet at the house of A. T. Mayland, at Homewood, in said ward.

The electors of the Twenty-second ward, city of Pittsburgh, first district, to meet at the Irwin School House, in said ward. The electors of the second district to meet at the Homewood

THE PRIDE OF PITTSBURGH.

A GRAND DISPLAY.

Interesting Proceedings.

INAUGURATING THE INSTITUTE.

List of the Exhibitors.

WHAT PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY HAVE BEEN DOING — SPEECHES BY PROMINENT MEN—THE CIVIC AND MILITARY PROCESSION, ETC., ETC., ETC.

[From The Daily Post of October 8.]

The inaugural exercises of the Exposition were held yesterday and proved a grand success.

THE PARADE.

The parade, the principal feature of the day, proved a grand success. The showers of Wednesday night served somewhat as a hamper to many intending to participate, but the bright weather of yesterday proved an offset to the gloomy forebodings of many who thought the procession would be small. One noticeable feature was the lack of display by our iron manufacturers. With but one or two exceptions the mill owners had no turn out at all. It is to be hoped, however, that this lacking will be fully atoned for by a large display within the Exposition. The procession was formed on Water and Wood streets and marched over the following route: Water to Smithfield street, thence to Third avenue, Third avenue to Grant, Grant street to Fifth avenue, Market and Sixth street to Suspension bridge and across to Federal street, up Federal to North avenue, along North avenue to Irwin avenue, thence to Marion avenue, along Marion avenue to Martin street, thence to School street, thence to Exposition building by way of South avenue.

The pavements throughout the whole route were literally jammed with spectators. Business was suspended in many houses, and many of the public schools of this city and all in Allegheny were closed and men, women and children turned out to see the grand pageant. The procession was over two miles in length, and the floating banners and flags, the fancy decorations and the many novelties in the line was a sight to behold. The line moved about eleven o'clock, in the following order;

MILITARY.

Maj. Gen. A. L. Pearson, commander, Staff Officers and Standard Bearers.
Col. Joseph Brown, commanding First Brigade, Staff Officers.
Great Western Band.
Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. P., Col. S. W. Hill, commanding.
Knapp's Battery, four guns drawn by four horses each, Lieut. Kennedy, Commanding.
Duquesne Greys' Junior Drum Corps.
Duquesne Greys' Brass Band.
Duquesne Greys, Eighteenth Regiment, N. G. P., Col. Guthrie commanding, and Staff.
Gen. Jackson, mounted.
Small wagon drawn by boys, and containing a boy dressed as an Indian, carrying banner with inscription "Black Hills."

THIRD BRIGADE.

Col. E. C. Negley, Commanding, and Staff
Jefferson Cavalry, Capt. Large.
Stahle's Brass Band.
Drum Corps.
Washington Infantry, Capt. John McFarland.
Allegheny Guards Co. F., Capt. Tyson Commanding.
Latta Guards, Capt. Barr.
Hutchinson's Battery six guns drawn by four horses each, Capt. Walker Commanding.

CIVIC.

Col. Thomas M. Bayne Grand Marshal, and Col. J. S. Haymaker A. A. General. Aids: Hon. H. M Long, Harry Darlington, Captain J. T. Stockdale, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Alex. Patterson, Major W. G. McCandless, Jacob Reese, Dr. W. Sproull, Hon. John Irwin, J. M. Schafer and Colonel J. M. Schoonmaker, George D. Moore, Fred. Lang, Adam Weaver, H. Anderson, Jacob Lashell, Professor S. A. Hale, Hon. Miles S. Humphreys, Thomas Marchfield, J. N. Neeb, Nicholas Voegtly, William Schoyer, Josiah Cohen, Esq., C. Zug, William Heagy, J. McC. Creighton, Hon. Peter Zern, Major William Drew, General J. H. Fitzhugh, Captain C. Seely, James McBrier, Walton Woolsey, T. B Atterbury, John Gilfillan, B. B. Mursin, John Spencer, C. B. Herron, Jno. Negraw, J. E. B. Dalzell, D. L. Fleming.

FIRST DIVISION.

The First Division consisted of delegations from the city of Pittsburgh and the county between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, and south of the Monongahela and Ohio.
Allegheny Councilmen and city officials carriages.
Press Committee in carriages.
Visiting members of the Press in carriages.
St. Bridget's Brass Band in a wagon.
Pittsburgh and Allegheny horse-shoers mounted, commanded by Wm. Breeze, Jr., with a banner with inscription "By Industry We Thrive."
R. Jennings & Son's, veterinary surgeons, buggy decorated.
F. W. Jenkins & Bro., flour merchants, decorated wagon drawn by a splendid pair of horses.
Head, Carson & Co., commission merchants.
Fleming, Agnew & Co., Japan ware.
Fort Pitt Steam Boiler Works of D. W. Carroll & Co., wagon drawn by six horses containing large locomotive tubular boiler with smoke stack and steam dome complete, and three lighter wagons containing samples of sheet iron. This firm expects to be largely represented at the Exposition.
Trimble's Variety Theatre wagon.
Wilson, Snyder & Co., brass founders, one wagon and handsome steam pump.
Kramer & Vogelson, two wagons.
M. Saller & Co., clothing merchants, one wagon.
Abdiel McClure & Co's. "Pride of the Kitchen" Soap.
J. M. Hartford & Co., auctioneers.
Spencer, McKay & Co., brewers, malt wagon and six ale wagons.
Iron City Brewery, wagon with four horses and decorations.
S. V. Albree, photographer.
Z. Wainwright & Co., brewers.
J. C. Buffum & Co., mineral water, six wagons.
Watt, Lang & Co., two wagons laden with brooms.
Citizens in buggies.
Brown, Coulbourn & Co., three oyster wagons.
Etna Stove Works, wagon containing moulders at work, one hundred workmen following on foot.
O. Bradley & Co., stove works, wagon containing employees.
W. C. Dodds & Co., tea dealers.
Singer Sewing Machine Co., two wagons containing machines.
Elias Howe Sewing Machine Co., two wagons containing bust of Howe and a banner with inscription "Stitch, Stitch, Stitch," and thirteen other wagons containing machines operated by gentlemen and one by a lady.
South Side Herald, press in operation, one wagon.
Remington Sewing Machine Co. and Gun Works, two wagons.
T. Pickering, carpet dealer.
Vogel's bakery wagon.
Matchett's paper box factory, two wagons.
S. Hamilton & Co., pianos and organs.
Pittsburgh City Flour Mills, Marshall, Kennedy & Co., six wagons.
Pearl Flour Mills.
S Ewart & Co., one wagon containing chests of tea and one with patent tea cans used by dealers.
Fahnestock White Lead Works.
B. L. Fahnestock, wholesale druggist.
Mellor & Hoene, two wagons, pianos and Mason & Hamlin organ, pipe top, on a stand.
Cavitt & Pollock, patent oil tank works and self measuring pumps for the use of druggists, grocers, mills, etc.
J. L. Lannary, undertaker's wagon.
Barnes' Safes, elegant samples on wagon.
H. A. Weaver, carpets, No. 205 Liberty street.
Temperance Agitator, four-horse wagon, with mottoes and the names of Brown and Pennypacker, candidates for Governor and State Treasurer, upon banners, and band of music.
Reisick & Bro 's Fire Proof Safes.
American Glass Shades, one wagon.
D. M. Jenkins, Old Tea House, five wagons, decorated and laden with tea.
J. Horbacks, confectioner.
Stoy's auction wagon, sale of lots advertisement.
J. H. Loh & Co., commission merchants
McCallin Brothers, liverymen, one wagon.
Ganwisch & Straub, brewers.
Dickson & McKalip, printers.
Dilworth Brothers, wholesale grocers, our wagons laden with groceries.
George Schellhase, Iron City Spice Mills.
A. Walker & Co., paper box makers.
Scobie, Reed & Smith, dealers in agricultural implements.
W. B. McLean, furniture dealers.
J. P. Smith & Son, glassware.
Evan's department store, Masonic Hall, fifth avenue.
John T. Gray, painter.
E. Edmundson, furniture and upholsterer, three wagons.

SECOND DIVISION.

P. Holderman, upholsterer.
Star Gold Paint Works.
Eberhart & Ober, Eagle brewery, five wagons.
A. Speer & Son, Globe Plow Works.
Scofield, cough candy dealer, one wagon.
Lytle, Barchfield & McCance, harness trimmings.

The handsomest show among the vehicles or rather delivery wagons, was made by Mr. Ed. Maginn, the popular manufacturer of the well known "Excelsior" crackers, cakes, and confectionery, No. 295 Liberty street. He turned out his three new vehicles which have been so much admired for their superb ornamentation, and they induced many complimentary remarks from those on the sidewalks and other places.

Beamer, Bowman & Co., White Lead Works.
James McClurg, cracker bakery.
S. Cohen & Co., transparency inscribed, "Pants for 98 cents."
Kearne's pie bakery.
Ward's Allegheny bread wagon.
Pittsburgh Wire Works, J. R. Taylor & Co., wagon containing a beautiful sample of wire work.
W. M. Sheibs, music dealer.
Blake's steam pump.
Chautauqua Ice Co., ten wagons trimmed with flags and evergreens, and carrying a pyramid of ice.
Elliptic Sewing Machine Co., wagon drawn by four ponies.
Reed Bros, Keystone Planing Mill.
Campbell, Jones & Co. ,Glassware.
Henry Noble & Co., pickles, vegetables, etc.
J. B. Hubley, confectioner.
Kinder Blair, confectioner.

THE INAUGURATION.

The head of the procession reached the Exposition building at a quarter after twelve o'clock. Already great crowds had been attracted hither, and the street around the main entrance was jammed with interested spectators. Many too had gained admission and were interesting themselves with a look at what was to be seen. A number of invited guests had assembled upon the balcony from which the speakers were to make their addresses and were patiently awaiting the arrival of the processionists. It was fully fifteen minutes after one o'clock before the rear of the column had reached the building.

At that time J. Vannote, Esq., Secretary of the Executive Committee, advanced upon the balcony and calling to order the vast assemblage surrounding the building and upon the streets announced that the building would not be opened to the public until to-morrow morning, when the management hoped to have all the details completed for a fine display. He then introduced Rev. Prof. S. J. Wilson, Chaplain of the Fourteenth Regiment, who ogered a brief prayer invoking the Divine blessing upon the enterprise about to be inaugurated.

William Mason Evans was then introduced and read a beautiful and appropriate ode.

ADDRESS OF JOHN F. DRAVO.

John F. Dravo was introduced as the first speaker. He opened by referring to the waking up of Pittsburgh to the enterprise, and said that not one of the thousands who had been gathered in front of the building would have believed that such a demonstration as had been witnessed today would have been perfected and carried into execution without the aid of political machinery. He spoke of the marvelous growth of the Exposition building, the vast varieties of goods which were being stored in the structure, and said that the Exposition would be a marvellous exhibition of the skill of Pittsburgh. He said that while passing through the building he thought if the building should by some sudden revulsion become petrified, with all its wonderful achievements in manufacturing industries as well as in arts and sciences, with what astonishment some future Darwin, delving for his ancesters, would look upon the specimens of the skill of Pittsburgh. He closed by urging the people to turn out day by day to encourage and support the enterprise.

SENANOR NEWMYER'S REMARKS.

Mr. Vannote next announced that Hon. Jas. H. Hopkins had been expected to address the assemblage but that gentlemen was absent and he then introduced Hon. J. C. Newmyer. He congratulated the people of Pittsburgh, including by that term the whole State of Allegheny, upon the successful inaugural of the grand enterprise and referred in flattering terms to the brilliant display which had been made by the procession upon the streets. He extended a hearty welcome to the great crowds that were and would be attracted to the city and hoped they would find that half had not been told them of the industrial enterprises of our people.

MAYOR RAWLE'S SPEECH.

After some music by the Great Western Band Hon. Henry Rawle, Mayor of Erie was introduced. He was glad to meet so many citizens of Pittsburgh, but had not come with the expectation of making a speech. He was gratified to see such an interest taken in such an enterprise, especially in Pittsburgh, celebrated for its advancement in industrial arts. He was very happy to have met so many on an occasion like this and hoped that the enterprise which had called them together would prove successful beyond the most sanguine expectations.

SUPERINTENDENT WICKERSHAM'S ADDRESS.

Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, was the next speaker. Although not expecting to make a speech he said he was happy to be present. He had come to see what Pittsburgh and Allegheny, the great iron cities of the country, would do. He had attended the expositions of Chicago, St. Louis and other western cities and he now wanted to compare this one with them. He alluded to the object of establishing a Tradesmen's Industrial Institute, and spoke in the highest terms of the enterprise. He showed how fitting and appropriate it was to establish in this city such an institution. He spoke of the benefit to be accrued from the Exposition, and said that he had no doubt that Pittsburgh would be benefitted sufficiently to defray all expenses. Besides the matter of profits the Exposition was in itself a great school—a school for the capitalists and for the laborers of America. Here was the most appropriate place to settle the unnatural antagonism which exists between labor and capital. He was especially pleased to learn that this building was to be the commencement of a permanent Industrial school in this section of the State. He spoke at some length on the importance of such schools, and contended that there were too many women growing up with nothing to do and too many men seeking clerkships and other light employment. In concluding he hoped that the Exposition would prove an entire success.

A WORD EXPLANATORY.

A word of explanation and of thanks was then given by Mr. Vannote. The management, he said in reference to postponing the opening of the building till tomorrow, were just as anxious to admit the public as the latter could possibly be to gain admission. They had deemed it expedient however not to admit them until they would realize the full benefit of the amount expended, and this owing to the backwardness of exhibitors they were unable to do at the time. He invited the people to come on Saturday and he assured them that every arrangement would be complete at that time. He thanked the audience in conclusion for their presence and for having participated so largely in the procession. The thanks of the Committee were also tendered the speakers.

More delightful music was then discoursed by the Great Western Band, after which the audience dispersed.

THE PRESS MEETING.

The members of the press, while the speaking was in progress on the balcony, assembled at the Press Headquarters, where a meeting was organized. This department is located on the ground floor, near, and west of the main entrance. The room is tastily decorated with flags, pictures, evergreens, etc., and is fitted out with tables and has a full supply of stationary and everything in fact that would add to the convenience and comfort of the scribes. After the organization of the meeting W. S. Quinon of the Christian Advocate delivered an address of welcome to the visitors, which was responded to by Colonel Chill W. Hazzard of the Monongahela Republican.

The following resolution was then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the members of the press of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, and of the visiting press, extend their heartfelt thanks to the Board of Managers of the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the attentions paid them and accommodations given them to transact their business.

Mr Weeks then made announcement of the excursion to take place to-day, notice of which is given in another column, and after an invitation from President Nellis to take dinner at the St. Clair Hotel the meeting adjourned.

The visitors were then escorted to the hotel where they enjoyed a good dinner.

SCRIBES FROM ABROAD.

Following are the members of the press from abroad who have thus far reported: A. G. Henry, Armstrong Republican; Al. Tyburst, Tyrone Herald; J. W. Hague, Mifflinsburg, Pa., Telegraph; John Morgan, Harrisburg Patriot and Philadelphia Evening Chronicle; J. George Ripper, Pennsylvania Staats Zeitung; Frederick Walter, Der Dietche Beobacheter, Philadelphia, O.; J. F. Murphy, Wellsburg Herald; E A Hastings, Brownsville Clipper; W L Foulk, Agent Ohio and Western Pennsylvania Press Association; Dana L Hubbard, Wheeling Evening Standard; Charles C Johnson, Wheeling Sunday Leader; W Cowan, Warren Mail; A S Watkins, Louisville Chronicle; S G McKee, Telegraph, Alliance, Ohio; D L Crawford, Erie Gazateer; W H Kincaid, New York Christian Advocate; C W Hazzard, Monongahela Valley Republican; James D W Hazzard, Monongahela Valley Republican, D F Burchard, East Liverpool Gazette; Maj Charles I Wickersham, Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia.

LIST OF EXHIBITORS.

AND WHAT THEY EXHIBIT AT THE INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

The following is a list of exhibitors and their wares already entered on the books at the Exposition. The list is unavoidably incomplete, owing to the fact that many of the exhibitors have not registered their names. The defect will be supplied as fast as they can be procured. Our apology for not having the articles classified, is that they are not so entered in the books, and the shortness of the time prevents our revising the list. We give the names of the exhibitors alphabetically:

Armor, Feurhake & Co., Pittsburgh, lithographers' work.
Albee, S. V., Pittsburgh; photographic views.
Adams, H. J., Pittsburgh, shirts.
Armstrong & Hutchinson, Allegheny, stock gates and fire hydrants.
Aiken, Jas. H., Pittsburgh, furnishing goods.
Aladdin Oil Co., Pittsburgh, oils paraffine &c.
Alden & Farrell, Pittsburgh, breech loading cannon, steam engines, ore crusher.
Armor, W. C., Pittsburgh, glass shades.
Akron Sewer Pipe Co., vitrified, Akron, Ohio sewer pipe.
Axthelm, E., Pittsburgh, annunciator and burglar alarm.
Agnew, Esenbeisen & Co., Allegheny, vinegar of all kinds.
Agnew, D. F., Allegheny, crucible stove polish.
Anshuts, H. & Son, Pittsburgh, stoves and heaters.
Ahlborn & Neckerman, Pittsburgh, wagon and carriage axles.
Abel, Charles, & Co., Pittsburgh, perfumeries.
Anderson, Jno. C., Sewickly, Alderney bull calf.
Bidwell, J. C., Pittsburgh, plows, agricultural implements, steel, &c.
Barber, Mrs. E. P., Cincinnati, O., mechanical writing machine.
Bown, Jas. & Son, Pittsburgh, lot of cutlery.
Bidwell, D. W. C., Pittsburgh, empty powder kegs and cannisters.
Brechew, E., lithographic views.
Beckert, Charles, Allegheny, segars and segar boxes.
Bovard, Rose & Co., Pittsburgh, carpets.
Barker, Mrs. Geo., East End, Pittsburgh, tomato, catsup and celery sause.
Briggs & Bro., Pittsburgh, Fountain penholder.
Berger, W. H., Pittsburgh, wooden tubs and pails.
Bental, Jno. T., Freedom, Beaver co., Pa , labricating oil.
Bigley, Jno. G., Perkins, Surface Blue.
Brooks, H. P., New York, sharpeners and shearing knives.
Babbitt, F. S , Taunton, Mass., combination foot lathe.
Beymer, Bauman & Co., Pittsburgh, white lead.
Bucher, Gibbs & Son, Canton, Ohio, plows.
Buchanan, Geo., Washington, Pa., grate fender, chair and sled.
Bakewell, Pears & Co., Pittsburgh, glassware.
Baird, W., Pittsburgh, Sturtevant Blower.
Brill, W. H. & Co., Allegheny, drugs and sundries.
Barnes, Thomas, Pittsburgh, safes.
Beggs, Jno. & Son, Philadelphia, wagons.
Behrens & Janowitz, Pittsburgh, fancy articles.
Balsey & Lutton, Allegheny, carriages and variety goods.
Bentley & Gerwig, New Brighton, flax, twine and yarns.
Biggert, F. C., Pittsburgh, sewing machines.
Barr, Charles I., Pittsburgh, white linen shirts.
Brann, William L., Pittsburgh, patent tanned sponges.
Bunting, W. A., Pittsburgh, stencil works.
Brainard, Armstrong & Co , Pittsburgh, sewing silks and machine twists.
Bratt, Mrs. M. P., Allegheny, knit quilts.
Barker, W. W., Pittsburgh, picture and looking glass frames.
Bakewell, Allen C., Pittsburgh, job printing presses.
Black, George, Allegheny, car coupling.
Baughman, Curtiss & Knight, Toledo, Ohio, adjustable feed pumps for boilers.
Brown & Carver, Philadelphia, paper cutting machine.
Bailey, Farrel & Co., Pittsburgh, injectors, oilers and lubricators.
Blake, E. S., Pittsburgh, stone and ore crusher.
Bradley, S. & Sons, one power loom.
Billington, Mrs. C. G., Pittsburgh, dress models.
Bissell & Co., Pittsburgh, grates, ranges and stoves.
Bradley, A. & Co., Pittsburgh, stoves.
Bochman & Patterson, plants and flowers.
Bishop, H. & Son, Pittsburgh, photographers.
Billings, L. H., Pittsburgh, pianos.
Blair, Kinder, Pittsburgh, confectionary.
Bell & Reynolds, Allegheny, blacksmith bellows.
Binney, Thos. & Co., Pittsburgh, hardware.
Bassett & Sons, Pittsburgh, stucco work and paper hangers.
Cavitt & Pollock, Pittsburgh, glassware.
Charles, Isaac, Allegheny, coffins.
Cooke, William C., Allegheny, samples of painting.
Caskey, Alex., Pittsburgh, monuments.
Carson Bros., Pittsburgh, sewing machines.
Clark, John, Philadelphia, baking powder and chemicals.
Carter, Richard, Pittsburgh, fire brick.
Cordier, H., Superintendent Claremont, barrels and kegs.
Church, Marion C., Parkersburg, W., V., improved ventilation heater.
Cochran & Co., M. B , Pittsburgh, planers, molders, etc.
Chess, Smythe & Co., Pittsburgh, machine and products.
Colwell, W. S , Pittsburgh, brick and model for burning brick.
Close, Schoeneck & Co., Pittsburgh, parlor set and furniture.
Coburn Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, wardrobe.
Caldwell & Co., James, Allegheny, domestic sewing.
Chalmers, Spencer & Co., covering for boilers and hot blast pipe.
Carlile, Henry, Steubenville, Ohio, safety lock for elevator.
Childs & Co., W. C., Pittsburgh Tapper's grate bars and non-condensing cement.
Crea, James E., grate.
Cowley, Alex., Pittsburgh, specimen of penmanship.
Champion, W. & W., Fence Co., Kent, Ohio, iron frame.
Crawford Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, saddlery and hardware.
Cook, S. H. McDonald, Washington county, fowls.
Dravo, John F., Pittsburgh, coke.
Diamond & Dewsnap, belt coupling and saw tooth, reversible.
Dougherty, D. A., Kittanning, Pa., W. S. writing fluid.
Dawes, Mrs. A., Pittsburgh, one knit coverlet.
Duncan & Dilkes, Pittsburgh, brushes.
Dittrich, Robert, Pittsburgh, fire extinguisher.
Dannells, C. C , Pittsburgh, school and church furniture.
Duff, P. & Son, Pittsburgh, vinegar buckets, tubs and washboards.
Dillinger, J. S. & Co., Pittsburgh, coke.
Dalzell, James & Son, Pittsburgh, lard and lubricating oils.
Dumfer, Samuel, Johnstown, Pa., pulleys for twisted belt.
Douds, D. H , New Castle, Pa., steam pump with boiler.
Deyknan, James, Pittsburgh, side board.
Dunn, Wm. T. & Co., Allegheny, sewer pipe and terra cotta ware.
Dabbs, Bros , Philadelphia, indexical toilet soaps.
Dashback, E. & J., Pittsburgh, gas machine.
Davis, H. R., Pittsburgh, carriages.
Dexter Spring Co., Hulton, Pa., carriages and springs.
Dilworth Bros , Pittsburgh, roasted coffee and teas.
Dabbs, B. L. H., Pittsburgh, portraits and photographs.
Duff & Sons, Pittsburgh, specimens of penmanship.
Dorland, H. R., Allegheny, counter scales.
Deal & Co., Bucyrus, Ohio, separator.
Deming, A., Girard, Pa., agricultural implements.
Eaton, F. H. & Co., Pittsburgh, suits and notions.
Eaton Bros., Pittsburgh, sewing machines.
Evans, Dalzell & Co., wrought iron pipe.
Edgar, Thomson, Pittsburgh, steel works, steel rail.
Eagle Cotton Mills, Allegheny, sheeting, carpet chain, etc
Evans, Sell & Co., Pittsburgh, lamp chimney.
Excelsior Flint Glass Co., flint glass.
Ewart & Co., Pittsburgh, teas and tea cans.
Elliott, J. G., Pittsburgh, patent sash balance.
Emmerson, Fort & Co., Beaver Falls, Pa , saws and tools.
Eagle File Works, Pittsburgh, files.
Edmundson & Co., Pittsburgh, window curtains and trimmings.
Exler, Miss Mollie, Allegheny, millinery goods.
Ewalt, Geo. W., Allegheny county, one short horn bull and one Jersey bull.
Fleishman Bros., Pittsburgh, case of millinery goods.
Fester, Mrs. W., Allegheny, stamped, braided and embroidered goods.
Fleming & Oglevee, 139 Wood street, Pittsburgh, hats, caps and furs.
Forbes, Alex., Allegheny, washer and wringer.
Fralich, E. C., Pittsburgh, axle grease.
Fahnestock & Murray, Pittsburgh, hardware, etc.
Fearnley, Robert, Allegheny, patent awnings.
Foy, J. H., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, woodwork and machinery.
Fahestock, B. L. & Co., Pittsburgh, medicines and white lead.
Faulkner, W. H., Allegheny, bale hoop tie.
Fleming, Agnew & Co., Pittsburgh, tin and japanned ware.
Fulton, Bollman & Co., merchandise.
Fisher, Henry, Canton, Ohio, patent prairie mower and knife grinder.
Fulton, A., Son & Co., Pittsburgh, one large bell.
Graham, W. H., Allegheny, fish aquarium.
Gray, John T., Pittsburgh, glass signs.
Geisinar, C., Pittsburgh, knitting machine.
Graff, L. G. & Co., Pittsburgh, grain and mill feed.
Grier, W. W., Hulton, Pa., perpetual hydraulic ram.
Gillespie, J. J., Pittsburgh mirrors and decorations.
Galeth, James, Hoboken New Jersey, trained performing birds.
Garber & Co,. G. H , Pittsburgh, china and table ware.
Gleisenkamp & Co., L., Pittsburgh, wagons and buggies.
Graff, Hugus & Co., Pittsburgh, stoves, and ranges.
Gilliam Manufacturing Co., Pittsburgh, saddlery and hardware.
Gartside, Joseph W. H., Pittsburgh, draw bar and finger iron.
Gillespie, R. G., Pittsburgh, warehouse truck.
Gullick, Van Kleek & Co., Pittsburgh, spice cabinet.
Gill, John L , Jr ,Allegheny, car wheels.
Hammer & Son, C. L., Pittsburgh, walnut chamber suits.
Hite, P. Y., Hite's station, W. P. railroad, two barrels of salt.
Holmes, W. H., seven barrels of whisky
Hoeveller & Co., C., Pittsburgh, glue, curled hair.
Holey, C. R., Albany New York, Eagle mowers and reapers.
Hopkins, Robert, Sewickly, Pa., one horse.
Hartman, Charles, Allegheny, one Spanish jack.
Jennings & Son, Robert, Pittsburgh, equine pathology.
Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh, patent cold rolled shafting, hangers, pulleys, couplings, etc.
Johnson, C. M., Pittsburgh, segar boxes.
Junge, Albert, Pittsburgh, spring mattress.
Johnson & Co., S. R., Pittsburgh, printers, power printing press and Aldine printing press.
Jennings, Mrs. S., Allegheny, wax and natural flowers.
Jacobus & Nimick, Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, coffee mills, scales, &c.
Keegan, John, McDonald station, Washington county, Pennsylvania, patent coal chute.
Keating & Co., J. S., Pittsburgh, railroad switch.
Kier Bros., Pittsburgh, fire brick clay and tile.
Keystone Bolt and Nut Co., bolts, nuts and washers.
Kirk, Arthur, Pittsburgh, rock drill exploding battery.
Kerr, Mrs. Hannah, Pittsburgh, candies and confectionery.
Krugh, Charles V., Pittsburgh, patent funnel strainer.
Kapphan & Steubner, Pittsburgh, decorating china.
King, Sons & Co, Pittsburgh, glassware.
Kelly, Mary E, Allegheny, wax flowers.
Knake & McGinn, Pittsburgh, pianos and organs.
Kleber, H & Bro, Pittsburgh, pianos and organs.
Kramer & Vogleson, ' gh, confectionary, canned goods, etc.
Klein, Logan & Co, Pittsburgh, picks, sledges and hammers.
Kioman, Park & Co, Pittsburgh, axes, hammers, sledges, etc.
Keating, J S, & Co, Pittsburgh, riding and driving gate.
Karnes & Douthett, Springdale, Pa mower and churning machine.
Kennedy, Robert, coop silver Hamburgs.
Lyons, Sarah W, Pittsburgh, ladies and children's hats and bonnets.
Langhran, James, Pittsburgh, squeezer washing machine.
Lang & Co, Pittsburgh, brooms.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, Pittsburgh, iron and heavy hardware.
Lawton, Wm A, Pittsburgh, pianos and organs.
Lyons, W A, Pittsburgh, show cards.
Lewis, Charles B, Pittsburgh, blackboard and rubber.
Lamprell & Coutrie, Pittsburgh, fancy glass blowers.
Ley, Mary, Allegheny, millinery and flowers.
Layton, L S, Pittsburgh, queensware.
Livingston & Co, Pittsburgh, cast iron articles.
Lincoln, C H, Pittsburgh, pianos and organs.
Logan & Strobridge, Pittsburgh, hardware.
Logan, Gregg & Co, fire irons, coal vases, etc.
Lindsay, Sterritt & Co, Pittsburgh, hardware.
Marshall, G. Indiana, Pa, pads for harness.
McClure, Alex, & Co, Pittsburgh, nail kegs.
Martin, W W, Allegheny, brown and black iron ore and marble.
Minshult, Richard, Pittsburgh, nut frames.
Miller, Forse & Co, Pittsburgh, whisky
Myers, H, Pittsburgh, confectionary.
Messner, J G, Allegheny, top and open buggies.
McFadden, Thomas, Jr, Pittsburgh, silverware and fancy goods.
Matchett, R & Co, Allegheny, Fourfold liniment.
McNish & Butler, Pittsburgh, wood working machinery.
Mansfield Machine Works, Mansfield, Ohio, portable farm engine.
Munroe, Robert, Pittsburgh, boilers and fixtures.
Monahan, H E, Pittsburgh, steam engine and pump.
Muller, Louis, Pittsburgh, ladies' furs and robes.
Marshall, Kennedy & Co, Pittsburgh, flour and wheat.
McClintock, O, & Co, Pittsburgh, carpets.
McElroy & Co, Pittsburgh, brooms and broom material.
Miller, Barr & Parkin, Pittsburgh, steel.
Moorhead & Co, Pittsburgh, sheet iron.
Miller, Wm, Pittsburgh, forgings.
Marchand & Morgan, Alliance, Ohio, steam hammer.
McNish & Butler, Pittsburgh, brick machine.
McCully & Co, Pittsburgh, window glass and glassware.
Myers, Joseph & Son, Pittsburgh, fine furniture.
McFadden, Patrick & Co, Philadelphia, harness attachments.
Morrow, S, Pittsburgh, street and fancy lamps.
McClurg & Robinson, Pittsburgh, photographs, etc.
Marshall, S S & Bro, Allegheny, stained glass in sash.
Moffitt, J M, Pittsburgh, jewelry.
Middletown Plate Co, Middletown, Ct., perfulator and ice pitcher.
Mertz & Riddle, Ravenna, O., carriages.
McKelvy, J, Pittsburgh, carriages.
Marvin, S S & Co, Pittsburgh, crackers, buscuit, etc.
Matchett & Co, Pittsburgh, paper boxes.
Mitchel, Stephenson, & Co, Pittsburgh, stoves.
Morgan, George F, photographs.
Mayer, Fred, Pittsburgh, statuary.
Mellor & Hoehne, Fittsburgh, pianos and organs.
Minninger & Co, North East, Pa, excelsior table washing machine.
Miller, A, Pittsburgh, files, tools, etc.
Murphy, A L, agricultural implements.
McCallum, Henry, Pittsburgh, carpets.
Meek, W J, Pittsburgh, samples of grain.
McIntyre, James, Allegheny, one Jersey bull calf.
Mertz, Frank A, Perrysville, Pa, one stallion.
Moul, Peter, Allegheny, one stallion.
McKenna, Wm Jr, one bay gelding.
Negly, F C, Pittsburgh, one block coal
National Tube Works, McKeesport, wrought iron pipes and tubes.
Neely, Wm Jr, Allegheny, stained and embossed glass.
Napier, John, Pittsburgh, carriages and buggies.
National Gasworks Co, portable gasworks.
Neely, James, Wall Rose, Beaver Co, Pa, stallion and gelding.
Ober, Frank B, Allegheny, patent rolling pin.
Oehmler, R C, Allegheny, patent gold paint.
O'Neill, N B, Ætna grate.
O'Hara Glass co. pressed glass.
Onions & Marquis, Pittsburgh, chemical paint and Howe's standard scales.
Osbourne Manufacturing company. Cleveland, Ohio, mower and reaper.
Pittsburgh Safe and Lock company, safes and locks.
Palmer, F G, Pittsburgh, gas machine and lamps.
Porter, Donaldson & Co, Pittsburgh, case of flowers.
Price & Son, Pittsburgh, agricultural implements.
Phillips Manufacturing Co, Pittsburgh, boring machine, churn, etc.
Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Co, Pittsburgh, chemicals.
Powers & Weightman, Pittsburgh, chemicals.
Pittsburgh Color Co, colors.
Porter, J & J.M. Pittsburgh, fire brick.
Pitcairn, Mrs J C, Pittsburgh, ladies' and children's clothing.
Poe, Adam, Georgetown, Beaver county, Pa, oil paintings.
Proel, Chas F, electric battery.
Pittsburgh Keg and Barrel Co, nail kegs and flour barrels.
Porter, Geo H, Franklin, Pa, adjustable sluice way.
Phillips, Nimick & Co, Pittsburgh, plate and bar iron.
Poorman, C L, Bellaire, Ohio, mower and reaper.
Paunier Julius, Allegheny, cane chairs and table.
Pittsburgh Steel Casting Co, cast steel castings.
Pittsburgh Wagon Works, wagons, etc.
Portzel, E & Co, Pittsburgh, tobacco and cigars.
Quigg, Hugh, Allegheny, machines for polishing glass and marble.
Rankin Manufacturing Co, Allegheny, meat chopper, stuffing machines, etc.
Ross, John P, Louisville, Ky, self-acting swing.
Renziehausen, J H, Allegheny, Triumph liniment.
Richardson, John, Pittsburgh, flannels and blankets.
Reed, J C, & Co, Bennett P O, Allegheny county, covering for steam surfaces.
Reineman, F G, Pittsburgh, Regalias.
Roller, Theophilus, Allegheny, furniture.
Reno, James, Allegheny, terra cotta ware.
Robertson, Wm, Memphis, Tenn, mechanical show "Blacksmith's Dream."
Rowand, A H, spring whiffletree.
Reiman, A L, Pittsburgh. Swiss quilt.
Roenigk & Gill, Pittsburgh, lambrequins and mattresses.
Rankin, A J, Pittsburgh, case of perfumery.
Robinson, J J, & Co, Sharpsburg, Pa, lubricating compounds and razor strop.
Reizenstein, Charles, Allegheny, China and queensware.
Richard & Hartley Glass Co, Pittsburgh, crystal table ware, etc.
Reppert & Williams, Pittsburgh, glass and China ware.
Roberts, E P, & Son, Pittsburgh, silverware.
Rieseck & Bro, Pittsburgh, five safes.
Rieble Bros, Philadelphia, scales and window beams.
Reymer & Bros, Pittsburgh, confectionary.
Shipman, R W, Allegheny, patent shirt bosom stretcher.
Smith, L H, & Co, Pittsburgh, mantels, furnaces, ranges, grates, etc.
Savage Fire Brick Co, Pittsburgh, fire brick.
Schofield, J W, Allegheny, candies, etc
Stieren, W E, Pittsburgh, optical and mathematical instruments.
Stedman, R W, Pittsburgh, sewing machines
Smith, L S & Co, Pittsburgh, sewing machines.
Schmertz, W E & Co, Pittsburgh, sewing machines.
Strunz & Wentzel, Pittsburgh, transparent soap.
Saller, Morris, Pittsburgh, ready made clothing.
Strutz, S, draining of coke ovens.
Setubner, Adolph, Pittsburgh, frescoed ceiling on canvas.
Stillwell & Bierce Manufacturing Co, Dayton, Ohio, heater, filter and water wheel.
Stevens, C L & Co, Pittsburgh, adjustable flolding chair.
Stevenson & Foster, Pittsburgh, books and stationary.
Sharnke & Will, Pittsburgh, watches, jewelry, etc.
Stark, C H, Greensburg, Pa, carriages.
Standard Manufacturing Co, Allegheny, enameled iron and plumbers goods.
Shaw, John D, Pittsburgh, taxidermy.
Smith, Mrs. Annie, Pittsburgh, fancy hair goods and pictures.
Sheib, Wm H, Pittsburgh, pianos and organs.
Shoeb, Joseph, Pittsburgh, ornamental fruit cake.
Shepley, Charles H, Brady's Bend, Pa, Keystone Baking Powder.
Stephens' Patent Vise Co, New York, patent parallel vises.
Smith, Sutton & Co, Pittsburgh, steel axles and springs
Sackett, M W & Co, Pittsburgh, crockery.
Seidle, R, Pittsburgh, clocks and mantel ornaments.
Shifferly, Baldinger & Co, Allegheny, butter churns.
Scobie, Reed & Smith, Pittsburgh, agricultural implements.
Silver & Demming, Salem, Ohio, horse power and cutting box.
Saint, Thomas G, Sharpsburg, champion clothes drier.
Smith, J B, Bellaire, O, mower reaper and horse power.
Straub, J N, Allegheny, fancy pigeons.
Sloutnons, A, Philadelphia, pump and wash boiler.
Strouse, C & A, Pittsburgh, millinery.
Thompson, John D, Pittsburgh, steam pumps,
Tilden & Co, New York, fluid extracts, pills, etc.
Tate, Munden & Tate, Pittsburgh, pneumatic gas machine.
Truby, Jacob, Hillville, Pa, blacksmith's forging hammer.
Taylor, J R & Co, Pittsburgh, wire work.
Taylor, Mrs Mary L, Pittsburgh, wax and natural flowers.
U S Iron & Tin Plate company, Pittsburgh, sheet iron and tin plate.
Van Gorden, G, W, Warren, O, plow and harr

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Jerry Carroll plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery on John Byers and was sentenced to pay a fine of six cents and costs.

Mary O'Connell plead guilty to a charge of larceny and was sentenced eighteen months to the Workhouse.

A nolle pros was allowed in the case of James Kelly, indicted for adultery, on oath of Maggie Cresby.

John Heckman was convicted of fornix et cet., charged by Rosanna Getline.

John McElheney plead nolo contendere to a charge of larceny by bailee, preferred by C. A. Wormcastle, and was sentenced to the Workhouse for thirty days.

A nolle pros. was allowed in the case of Jacob Duss, of the Nineteenth ward, indicted on oath of John S. Davis, for selling liquor without license.

Enoch Bowerton pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of larceny prefered by Henry Elkin.

John White, James Powers and William Gibbons were all acquitted of charges of assault and battery.

Louisa Lorue, charged with malicious mischief, was acquitted.

James Maloy and James Cone are on trial on cross suits of assault and battery.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

The jury found for plaintiff for $63 25 in the case of D. W. Lloyd vs. the Commercial Printing Company. This was an action to recover damages for a libelous publication made. The case grew out of a mistake in reporting court proceedings.

An order was issued for the discharge of Daniel Burgan under the insolvent laws.

In the case of Julius Prager vs. Louis Riggs, an action on a book account, the jury returned a verdict certifying a balance of $10 in favor of plaintiff.

W. S. Bissell vs. Thomas Wood, an action to recover on a bond. Verdict for plaintiff for $103.

A charter of incorporation was granted to the "Verein Frohsun" society.

Wm. Thompson vs. George Thompson and wife, an action of ejectment. Verdict for plaintiff for six and a quarter cents damages and costs.

James Gothart and wife vs. H. C. Bowers, an action to recover moneys, alleged to have been received by defendant for the use of the plaintiffs. Verdict for plaintiffs for $142 31.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Glass, Neely & Co., bankrupts. An application was made in behalf of the bankrupts, to allow on the payment of wages to the amount preferred by the bankrupt act, $50 each, to the laborers and workingmen of the firm, out of certain deposits belonging to the estate in the Union National Bank. The Court took the matter under consideration and reserved its decision.

Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Application was made for an injunction to restrain Thomas Mellon from proceeding with an execution against Andrew F. Baum, was argued. The Court granted the injunction.

In the matter of Christopher Rogers, Baer & Stegmayer, John Levi, and Heon & Knapp, bankrupts, Luzerne county, the court confirmed the reports of the Register, as to the distribution of certain funds to lien creditors.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

The following judgments were entered in this Court.

H. Hauft, with notice, etc., vs. R. H. Davis, for use, etc., Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion of the Chief Justice.

Coursin's and Gordon's appeals from the decree of the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. The appeal of James Gordon dismissed with the costs. The decree below reversed and the record remitted to the Court below for further proceedings. The costs of the appeal of Coursin and others ordered to be paid by the appellee Opinion by Sharswood and a dissenting opinion by the Chief Justice.

In the matter of the estate of Edward Heszelton, deceased. Appeal of Wm. Boyd & Son et al. Decree affirmed. Appeals dismissed and appellants ordered to pay the cost

Coon & Neil vs. N. P. Reed. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

John Schnapps' appeal from the Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed, appeal dismissed and appellant ordered to pay costs of appeal.

Manus McGlaughlin vs. Peter McGee. Error to the District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Carrier's appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county. Decree reversed and set aside, and report of Auditor confirmed, the costs of appeal to be paid by Isaac Jones, the trustee and appellee.

Lucas & Co. vs. The Government National Bank of Pottsville. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed.

Levy vs. Levy. Error to the Common Pleas of Dauphin county, Record ordered to be remitted the Court below, directions to enter judgment against the defendant for such sum as to right and justice may belong.

Kelly's appeal from the Common Pleas of Crawford county. Decree reversed.

B. W. Morgan & Co. vs. John A. McKee. Error to the Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Zieglar vs. Shomo. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment affirmed

J. W. Allison and A. Evans, Jr., E. W. Porterfield and M. C. Treat. Appeals of both parties from the Common Pleas of Clarion county. Appeal of defendants dismissed, and so much of the decree as orders a perpetual injunction to issue, affirmed. The residue of the decree set aside. Defendants ordered to pay costs of both appeals.

Pownell vs. Bair. Error to Lancaster Common Pleas. Judgment reversed.

Musselman vs. East Brandywine and Waynesburg Railroad Company. Error to Lancaster Common Pleas. Judgment reversed.

Snively's executors vs. Stoven and wife. Error to Franklin Common Pleas. Judgment reversed.

Steed et al vs. McAnley. Certiorari from Nisi Prius of Philadelphia. Decree reversed and the bill of plaintiffs dismissed at their costs.

The balance of the day was spent hearing the argument in the Edgewood Railroad Company's appeal from the Common Pleas No. 2, of Allegheny county. The Railroad Company was organized on the 24th of May, 1873, under the provisions of what is known as the "Free Railroad Law." The road is intended to form a connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad near Edgewood station, and to run thence to a coal field, about one mile distant, near the eastern terminus of Wilkinsburg. The route ran over property of James Kelly, and having failed to agree with him as to the price of a right over his grounds the company tendered him a bond in the sum of $25,000 to secure him against loss. Upon his refusal to accept this bond it was presented to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 and was approved. The Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, subsequently appeared, filed its bill in equity, alleging ownership, and asked an injunction restraining the railroad company from proceeding with the road Judge Kirkpatrick directed a preliminary injunction to issue, and stopped the company in their work. The railroad company then tendered to the institution a bond in the sum of $50,000, to indemnify them for any damage they might sustain. The institution refused to accept the bond, when it was presented to the Common Pleas No. 1. Approved and directed to be filed. A certificate to this effect was presented to Judge Kirkpatrick, and a motion filed to dissolve the injunction. The Court refused to dissolve it, and an appeal was taken to this Court. The appeal was heard at the October and November term of 1873, and the decree of the Court below was reversed, whereupon the railroad company proceeded with their work. The road has been for some time completed and is now in operation. Meantime an answer having been filed by the railroad company to the plaintiff's bill, a Master was appointed, who took testimony. The Master reported in favor of the railroad company, and recommended a decree dismissing the plaintiff's bill Exceptions were filed to the Master's report, and the Court below reversed his finding and decreed an injunction restraining the defendants from using their road, and made an order that they should restore the premises to the condition in which they were before the commencement of the road. From that decree the company now appeal.

The case was argued by Messrs Dalzell and Acheson for the railroad company and by Messrs. Sol. Schoyer, Jr., and George P. Hamilton for the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Joseph Conners alias Joseph Martin, plead guilty to an indictment for entering a building with intent to commit a felony, and was sentenced to the Work House for six months.

James Maloy was tried on an indictment for felonious assault and battery, on oath of James Coen. Defendant found guilty of unlawful cutting.

James Cone indicted for felonious assault and battery, on oath of Mary Connelly. Verdict, not guilty.

Walker Sellers, John Lucas, Alfred Jones and John Thompson, were all convicted of assault and battery on A. Jackson, and sentenced to the Work House for a year. This was a colored unpleasantness

The Jury were out in the case of John Mahler, a boy charged with larceny.

Matilda Muse, a colored lady, is on trial charged with larceny. Henrietta White is the prosecutrix.

Common Pleas No. 1.—Judges Sterrett, Stowe.

James L. Williams vs. Robert Steel. Verdict for plaintiff for $106.

In the matter of the application of Frederick Bausinger for the benefit of the insolvent law the court ordered the bond to be approved and the petitioner to be discharged from costody.

Morgan Corbitt vs. Langtoff & Cash, an action of debt. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $167.

S. B. Smith vs. Means & Pearce, an action on book account. Verdict in favor of plaintiff for $117.

August Douch vs. James Patton. Juror withdrawn and judgment entered for plaintiff.

W. Welsh vs. M. Holman owner, and R. E. McElhenny contractor. Juror withdrawn and judgment by non suit entered.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Freseman vs. Donnell, Torrey vs. McClurg, Voelker vs. Pixley, Graham vs. Orr et al., Fisher vs. Russler, National P. & L. Association, vs. Smith, Prager vs. Miller, Brown vs. Spencer, Germann vs. Dellenbauch, Carr et al., vs. Doernberger, Jones vs. Jones, Martin vs. Hodges et al. Hamilton et al., vs. McLean et al., Deloe vs. Nesbit, Pollock vs. Carson & Co.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Richard H. Evans, bankrupt, Crawford county, and George S. McCartney, of Venango county, bankrupts, were discharged.

Albert L. Keene, Crawford county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee an order was made directing the sale of certain book accounts.

Sheffield & McCullough, Butler county, bankrupts. An order of adjudication was made and the matter referred to Register Shafer.

Wm. Andrews, Warren county, bankrupt. On petition of the assignee, an order was made granting him leave to sell bankrupt's interest in certain real estate in Warren county.

F. M. Perley, Erie county, bankrupt. The election of John K. Halleck as assignee was approved.

George Duncan and others, bankrupts, Armstrong county Register Harper was authorized to proceed to Monticello and other places in said county for the purpose of taking proofs of said claim.

A petition was filed by England & Bindley and others against Wm. F. Casey, for adjudication in bankruptcy. The usual order to show cause was made.

James A. Stewart vs. the tug "Charley McDonald," in admiralty. A decree was entered for the respondent.

GLASS, NEELY & CO.'S PETITION.

In the matter of the petition of Glass, Neely & Co., to have the Union National Bank pay to Register Harper the money deposited in said bank, to be paid to the employees of the firm, who are preferred creditors, in advance of the appointment of an assignee. Judge McCandless rendered the following opinion.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

There is nothing in the bankrupt law which authorizes me to grant the prayer of the petitioners. I would not be justified in legislating into it, that which Congress has omitted to embrace within its provisions. As the claims of these workmen are meritorious, and a preferred debt, under the law, let them go before the Register and prove their respective claims and then ask the Union National Bank to cash them, taking a transfer or assignment of them respectively. This may be legitimately done, and will save them an expense to which they would be subject if I ordered the money to be paid into court.

PER CURIAM.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

CASES ARGUED.

Arbuckle vs. Bell. Appeal from the Common Pleas No. 1 of Allegheny county. Argued by Burgwin for appellant and George P. Hamilton for appellees.

Nellis & Co. vs. Reiler & Co. Error to the Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. Argued by A. G. Cochran, for plaintiff in error, and David Reed, contra.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

John Bare vs. Jacob Hoffman, error to Common Pleas of Huntingdon county. Judgment reversed.

Saxon, et al vs. Mitchell, et al., error to Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Decree reversed.

Wellhelms and Grubbs appeals from the decree of the Common Pleas of Lebanan county. Decree reversed, demurrer overruled and ordered that defendant plead or answer to the amended bill, within such time as may be fixed by the Court below, and that the record be remitted for further proceedings. Costs to be paid by the appellees.

Deibert's appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court, of Lehigh county. Decree reversed.

Waugh's appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Adams county. Decree reversed.

Graeff's and Meiley's appeals from the decree of the Common Pleas, of Lebanon county. Decree reversed and record remitted that a decree may be entered in conformity to this opinion. Meiley's appeal dismissed at his cost and Graeff's costs to be paid out of the fund.

The case of Chadwick vs. Coleman, Rahm & Co. was ordered for re-argument.

Andrew Fritz, et al, vs. Nelson Brandon, et al. Error to the Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Judgment reversed.

Joseph Casey, et al, vs. the Allegheny Railroad and Coal Company. Error to the Common Pleas of Blair county. Judgment affirmed.

SOMETHING ON LOCAL OPTION.

Frederick W. Rauch and Charles Rauch vs. the Commonwealth. Error to the Quarter Sessions of Blair county (three cases.)

These three cases will be considered together. The plaintiffs in error rest their case on the right of Frederick W. Rauch to sell beer as a licensed brewer under the act of 7th of March, 1866. * * * This defense is common to two of the indictments and is set out in special pleas. But his right to a brewer's license was not derived from the act of 1866. The proviso in the first section of the act only saved the right from the prohibition of the act, and thus enabled him to resort to former laws to obtain the license. Hence the true question is whether the right to a brewer's license under former laws was repealed by the Local Option act of 1872 and its supplement of 1873. * * * This has been settled by the decision of this Court in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Muller. Opinion by Justice Mercur, Legal Intelligencer, March 6, 1874, page seventy-eight. By the express terms of the third section of the act of the 27th of March, 1872, and the seventh section of the act of the 6th of March, 1873, license for the sale of malt as well as of other intoxicating liquors, was forbidden in every county in which the law went into operation. Nor is the right to the license save by the proviso, that the act should not be construed to repeal or affect any special law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, or forbidding the granting of licenses. The saving of special prohibiting laws, but Rauch claims his licenses as not prohibiting at all. His claim rests not on the act of 1866, but on the former laws providing for licenses to brewers' These former laws are repealed by the Local Opion law, wherever it operates

It is contended, however, that the act of 1872 not being pleaded or replied, the Court ought not to have noticed it. But the Court having noticed it, the real question is whether it committed error in doing so. The Court having acted under the law, clearly it acted according to the law, and it cannot be error when a Court acts according to law. But I have no doubt the Court was right in taking notice of it. The act of 1872 is a general law, applicable to the whole State, the election under it is to be governed by the general election laws, the result to be duly certified and returned to the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the certificate must be laid before the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions at the first meeting of the Court after the election and filed of record, and the Judges are then to be governed by the result of the vote upon the question of granting licenses, and must therefore take judicial cognizance of the right to have a license. Thus, by the very terms of the law, the Court is bound to know judicially whether the Treasurer could grant a valid brewer's license after the result of the vote has been judicially ascertained.

Besides, on general principles, a Court will take judicial notice of many things which are public in their effects or relations, as seen in Wm Greenleaf's Treatise on Evidence, section four, volume one. "In fine," says he, "Courts will take notice of whatever ought to be generally known within the limits of their jurisdiction."

The next question is applicable to two of the indictments only. * * * These indictments set forth no former conviction for selling liquors contrary to law, yet the Court upon its own knowledge of its records sentenced the defendants to imprisonment in the county jail, as upon a conviction of a second offense. This raises a serious question whether a defendant can be made to suffer the greater punishment due to a second offence, without a trial, or being called on to answer for a second offense. That in case of felony he cannot is proved by the case of Smith vs. the Commonwealth, sixteen S. & R. sixty-nine. There sentence for a punishment due to a second offense was reversed on the ground that the fact of judgment for the former offence did not appear in the indictment. It was held that this must be part of the record. But it is contended that this rule does not apply to misdemeanors. It is hard to discover any solid ground of distinction. The right of trial by jury is not confined to felonies, and the fact of identity of person is the same in either case. Clearly a recently commissioned judge could not tell whether the John Smith or the John Jones before him now, is the same John who was convicted under his predecessor several years ago. So if the fact of a former conviction does not appear in the record, a Court of Error would have no means of determining whether the defendant was rightly sentenced as a for a second offence, except by sending for the record of the former case and taking proof of the identity of the person of defendant. As a general principle the punishment inflicted upon a citizen for any offense should appear by the record to be the lawful consequence of a mere conviction for an unlawful sale of liquors. It is the lawful consequence of a second sale only after a former conviction. On every principle of personal security, and the due administration of justice, the fact which gives rightfulness to the greater punishment should appear upon the record. To leave to the Judge to determine it, outside of the record, is to subject the defendant to an unconstitutional mode of trial. The right to a trial of a material fact to constitute his offense by his peers, is one of the fundamental rights of the citizen, excepted out of the power of the Legislature to impair or destroy. The opposite argument is that the setting forth of the former conviction would prejudice the defendant in his trial. But clearly the substantive offense which draws to itself the greater punishment is the unlawful sale after a former conviction. This, therefore, is the very offense he is called upon to defend against. He cannot complain if, after suffering a former conviction and sentence, be commits a second offense of the same kind. Besides, if he desires no trial upon the question of a former conviction, a Court will take care of his interests and see that he is not unduly prejudiced. The Court below, therefore, erred in passing sentence of imprisonment as for a second offense.

And now, October 12th, 1875, the sentence of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Blair county, upon the indictment numbered twenty-five of January Sessions, 1874, is affirmed, and the record ordered to be remitted for execution in due course of law. The sentences in numbers twenty-six and thirty one, of January Sessions, 1874, of the said Court of Quarter Sessions, are reversed, and in each case the record is ordered to be remitted to the same Court, with direction to pass sentence upon the defendants in each case, as for the offense set forth in each indictment respectively, and thereupon to proceed according to law.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge White.

Patrick Bradley, charged by George T. Fogle with selling liquor without license, plead nolo contendere.

John Bahmer was acquitted of a charge of larceny, Louis Scheider prosecutor.

Matilda Muse was convicted of larceny and recomended to mercy.

Henry Baumer, charged by Dr. Milton H. Fronk, the alleged counterfeiter, with furnishing him, Fronk, with tools to effect an escape from jail, was acquitted. Albert Stehle plead nolo contendere to a similar charge.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Sterrett.

W. J. Graham vs. Wm. Orr and Louis Henley. Verdict against Orr for $44.95. Name of other defendant stricken off.

Decree of divorce granted in the case of Agnes M. Johnston vs. James Johnston

Peter Voelker vs. Wm. G. Pixley; an action for verdict for plaintiff for $80.

George Sherman vs. Christian Delanbaugh, action for damages for alleged obstruction to private sewer.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

William S. Colwell, bankrupt, Allegheny city. An order was made for a private sale of a certain leasehold to C. West & Co., for $5,000, and Register Harper was directed to ascertain and liquidate liens, including that of Geo. W. Coffin.

A. Tomlinson, debtor, Pittsburgh. Composition resolution of creditors ordered to be recorded and proceedings relating thereto confirmed absolutely.

George A. Rodgers, Cambria county, bankrupt. Report of Register Harper on the distribution of proceeds of sale of real estate confirmed absolutely.

John A. Carothers, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Hearing on the argument for an injunction against R. E. Stewart continued to the 14th inst.

In the case of Mackin Brothers, the assignee's report presented, being settled with creditors, and assignee's discharge recommended.

Charles Wolters, bankrupt. Thomas W. Loughrey, of Pittsburgh, chosen and confirmed assignee.

State Supreme Court—Full Bench.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

First National Bank of Carlisle vs. Fannie L. Graham. Error to the Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Judgment reversed and a venire facias de novo awarded.

On the 22d of October, 1868, Mrs. Graham deposited U. S. bonds amounting to $4,000 in the above bank for safe keeping. They were to be returned to her on the return of a receipt for them given her by the cashier. The bonds never having been returned, this suit was brought by her to recover their value. On trial in the lower Court the defendants produced evidence to show that the bonds, with other valuables belonging to the bank, had deen stolen from the vault on the 5th of August, 1871. During the trial Mrs. Graham was allowed to prove that she drew the interest and premiums on the bonds regularly until the bank closed, and that living just opposite she never knew nor heard of the alleged disappearance of the bonds: the object being to rebut the presumption that there had ever been a robbery, and to show that the bonds remained in the bank till its close

Malone vs. Dougherty, et al. Error to Dauphin county Common Pleas. Judgment reversed.

Owen's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Centre county. Order for payment of $150 by appellant reversed at the costs of the applee.

ARGUMENTS.

Reed vs. Allegheny City. Argued by Geyer, for plaintiff in error, and Rodgers, contra.

Blymer vs. Bonsall. Argued by Shiras, for plaintiff in error, and Keenan, contra. Reomer vs. Bell. Submitted.

Greenwood's appeal. Argued by Shafer, for appellant, and Powers, for appellee.

Christ vs. Kleber. Argued by Bingham for plaintiff in error, and A. M. Brown, contra.

W. B. Barton vs. Willey. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and Over, contra.

A DELICATE OPERATION:

ANOTHER CATARACT REMOVED BY DR. SADLER — THE PATIENT DOING REMARKABLY WELL.

Dr. O. W. Sadler, the celebrated oculist and aurist, continues to receive numerous orders to perform difficult operations, showing that the public have implicit confidence in his skill and ability. He has performed so many operations in his line successfully, that many can now attest by experience his ability to restore eyesight, and cheerfully recommend the Doctor to any person with whom they may come in contact who may be afflicted with impaired sight or hearing.

On Saturday afternoon last, a representative from this paper, wishing to see the Doctor perform an operation, was kindly permitted by him to accompany him to the Young Men's Home, where he was to remove a cataract from the eye of a gentleman named William Richards, aged sixty-two. The patient is a resident of Brady's Bend and has been totally blind in his left eye for three years, and with his right eye could see only the light, but no objects, for the past ten months. An operation had been performed by a city physician, but it did not benefit him in the least and gave him great pain. He then decided to call on Dr. Sadler, of whom he had heard so much, and now does not regret his decision.

About three o'clock, after every preparation had been made, and the patient placed on an easy chair, the doctor commenced his delicate task. Our representative was first struck with the ease at which he commenced and prosecuted the work, and also the skillful manner in which every minutiae of the operation was performed. So expertly was the work done, and such were the variety and excellence of the instruments used, that the patient made no complaint of suffering any pain, and during the whole operation lay in the easy chair so calmly and composedly as if asleep. The doctor extracts cataracts on the Graefes method, acknowledged to be the best now in vogue. Another fact that astonished our representative was the short time required to do the work, only a few minutes having been occupied. The cataract was one of the largest ever removed.

Sunday night Dr. Sadler called on the patient to dress the eye, and learned that he was getting on remarkably well. He informed the doctor that he had not suffered the least pain since the extraction, and feels as well as though his eye had never been operated upon. An important fact is that the patient could see distinctly the features of the doctor which is a marked improvement and augurs well for the future. This is the inevitable result of the doctor's practice as he never does any bungling work. We make this declaration without any hesitation, and having been permitted to witness one of his operations, can of our own knowledge recommend him to any of our readers who may be afflicted. Dr. Sadler operates on and treats all diseases of the eye, ear or throat at his office, No. 256 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh.

CONDITION OF THE PATIENT ON WEDNESDAY.

Dr. Sadler visited the patient on Wednesday afternoon last and found him getting along finely. He could distinctly discern objects near him, with every indication that in a very few days his sight would be perfectly restored.

ADVICE TO OUR READERS.

When you visit the Exposition don't fail to call at Mr. H. J. Adams' Shirt and Furnishing Goods House, 98 Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice, Pittsburgh. Three years ago Mr. Adams came from New York city to Pittsburgh a stranger. Today his is *the* store for stylish goods and "way down prices." Everybody goes there for Shirts and Furnishing Goods.

His shirts always fit and wear. Think of the following prices:

Good White Shirts.....75c. to $2 50
Fancy Shirts.....50 to $2 50
Gents' Ladies' and Boys Undershirts and Drawers.....25c. to $5 00
Wool Socks.....20c. to 75c.
Knit Jackets.....75c. to $10 00
Woolen Cloth Gloves.....20c. to $1 50
Lined Kid Gloves.....75c. to $2 00
Buck Gloves.....50c to $1 75
Suspenders.....20c. to 2 00

Every variety of Gents', Ladies' and Boys' Furnishing Goods at similar greatly reduced prices.

Notice Mr. Adams' display of Shirts and Furnishing Goods at the "Exposition."

THE BEST ARE CHEAPEST

in the long run, so when you want a set of artificial teeth go to Dr. Quincy A. Scott, whose reputation for making the finest, and always giving satisfaction, has been thoroughly established for fifteen years. He will extract your old decayed teeth and roots without giving you the least pain. 278 Penn avenue, third door above Ninth (late Hand) street.—Dispatch, January 12.

H. J. ADAMS,

98 Fifth avenue, sole agent for Kanowsky's Scarlet and White Russian Flannel Underwear. These goods are heavy, soft, absolutely unshrinking, and very serviceable.

THE MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE POST, October 13, 1875.

REMARKS—A brisk business was transacted in most departments of the produce trade, and prices continued firm. The demand for eggs was good and prices were firm at our quotations. Butter showed some signs of weakness owing to increased receipts, but there has been no break in prices. Flour, apples and potatoes were active at our quotations. Groceries and grain were quiet with no change in prices.

The following quotations are wholesale prices, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance on the prices given:

Apples
Choice ₩ bbl..$3 75@4 50
Medium..... 2 00@3 00
Apple Butter.
Choice.....50@55
Other grades.....35@40
Alcohol.
Per gal.....$2 25@2 30
Highwines..... 1 20@1 21
Ales.
India, per bbl....$ @11
Porter..... 5 @10
X..... @ 9
XX..... @10
Ashes.
Pearl ash ₩ cwt.7 75@8 00
Pot ash..... 7 25@7 50
Soda ash com....3 25@3 50
Refined..... 4 00@4 25
Brooms.
No. 2, ₩ doz..... 2 25
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 2 50
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 3 00
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 3 25
No. 6, ₩ doz..... 3 50
Carpet Brooms—
No. 3, ₩ doz..... 4 75
No. 4, ₩ doz..... 4 00
No. 5, ₩ doz..... 4 50
Fancy Carpet.. 4 25@
Toy Brooms—
Per doz....$1 50@2 00
Steamboat.... 3,25@ 4 50
Wisps, fancy. 1 50@ 2 00
Wisps, plain. 1 25@ 1 75
Broom Corn.
Green hurl.....12 @13
do medium....11 @12
Inferior brush... 8 @ 9¾
Crooked..... 6¼@ 8
Butter.
Good to choice.....30@33
Common to fair.....15@20
Medium to Good.....22@25
Prime to choice.....28@30
Extra creamy rolls .30@32
Beans.
Chc. navy..... 2 10@2 20
Medium..... 1 95@2 05
Bagging.
Two bush.....33
Two and a half bush....28
Three bush.....45
Banner Baking Powder.
¼ lb cans, per doz....$1 50
½ do do 2 75
1 do do 5 50
5 do do 26 00
10 lb boxes, ₩ lb.... @
Cheese.
Ohio Factory.....13 @13¾
N. Y. Goshen.....13
Limburger.....14@16
Sweitzer.....16@18
Cement.
Youghiogheny ₩ bbl.$1 75@2 25
Lonsv, hydra'lic 2 00@2 25
Johnstown, do. 2 00@2 25
Phoenix, do..... 2 00@2 25
Rosendale..... 3 00@3 50
White lime.... 1 65@1 75
Concentrated Lye.
Best quality....$7 50@8 00
Second quality. 7 00@7 75
Crackers.
Water..... 6½
Sugar..... 8
Lemon biscuits..... 11
Fruit..... 11½
Soda..... 6½
Ginger Snaps..... 7
Canned Goods.
Asparagus, 2₩ lb.....$3 75
Blackb'ries, 2lb..... 1 75
Beans lima, 2lb..... 2 25
Beans String, 2lb.... 1 50
Coke.
Connellsv'e tn.$2 50@3 75
Eggs.
Per doz..... 20@24
Feathers.
Live geese..... 55@62
Common..... 50@55
Fish
No. 1 extra mess mackerel, ₩ bbl. $24 00
No. 1 mess..... 22 00
Extra No. 1 shore... 21 00
No. 1 shore..... 20 00
New No. 2..... 14 00@15 00
New No. 3..... @10 00
Mackerel, No 1, 17 00@18 00
Mackerel No 2...13 00@14 00
Mackrel No 3..10 00@11 00
White fish, ₩ ½ bbl..... 5 25@
Lake herring, ₩ ½ bbl..... 4 50@
Labrador herr'g ₩ bbl split..... 5 50@
Do rd do bbl...6 50@
Flour.
Jobbing Prices—
Winter.....$8 00@8 25
Wisconsin..... @7 00
Minnesota..... @7 25
Ohio straight.. 6 50@6 75
Rye, ₩ bbl..... @6 25
Graham..... 7 25@7 50
Corn Meal..... 2 50@2 75
Oat Meal..... 6 00@
Groceries.
Green Coffees—
Fancy Rio..... @27
Choice Rio..... @26
Prime Rio..... @25
Good Rio..... 24 @
Ord Rio..... 23 @
Roasted Coffees—
Rio, in papers..... 30
Rio, in bulk..... 30½
Java, in papers..... 37
Java, in bulk..... 36½
Teas—
Young Hyson.....50@1 00
Gunpowder.....50@1 25
Imperial.....50@1 00
Japan.....50@1 00
Oolong.....25@ 85
Fancy.....$1 00@
Souchong.....25@ 85
Rice—
Choice Carolina..8½@
Patna..... 7½@8
Rangoon..... 7¼@7½
Spices—
Cloves, ₩ lb.. 8@
Allspice..... 18 @19
Cassia..... 20@ 25
Nutmegs.....$1 35@
Pepper..... 25@
Candles—
Star, full weight.....18
Stearine.....15
Mould.....12
Sugars—
Standard A....10¾@
Standard B....10¾@
Do extra C....10½@
Extra C yellow 9½@
Franklin vel.. 9 @
New Orleans.. 8½@ 9¼
Cut loaf..... @12¾
Crushed..... 11¾@
Powdered..... 11¾@
Granulated....11½@
Molasses—
Strictly ch'ce N O.72@
Prime.....70@
Good.....65@
Syrups—
Extra white drips.70@
Sugar drips. ....60@
Lower grades.....35@50
Starch—
Pearl..... 5 @
Silver gloss..... 8½@
Corn..... 10½@
Soaps—
Irish, ₩ box.....$4 25
Babbit's best..... 7 00
Babbit's N.Y. city 9 25
German mottled. 7 50
Soda—
Bi-carb in kegs..... 5
Bi-carb, ₩ 10 lb pkgs 5½
Sal-soda, ₩ 100 lb kegs 1½
Miscellaneous.
Cider, per bbl...$7 75@8 00
Grapes per lb.. 6@
Pears, Cal. p'r box 4 00@4 50
Chestnuts, p'r bl 10 00@
Mince Meat..... 12@
Peas, dr. gr.... 1 90@2 00
Grain.
Wheat—
Old white....$1 50@1 53
do red winter 1 45@1 48
do Amber .... 1 48@1 50
New red win. 1 30@1 35
Corn—
Shelled, yellow....70@71
High mixed.....69@70
Low Mixed.....67@68
Ear yellow.....72@73
Ear mixed.....70@71
Oats—
Western white....45@46
mixed.....42@43
Rye—
New..... 87 @90
Barley—
New Fall..... 1 20@1 25
Hops.
New Crop..... 20@
Hay.
Prime Tim.on track21@22
Loose by wagon.... 19@20
Hides.
Heavy steers..... 8 @ 8¾
Green salt calf.. 11 @12
Do light..... 6¾@ 7
Do kip..... 9 @10
Hominy.
Per bbl..... $4 25@4 50
Hose.
New ₩ ft..... 20 @25
California..... @30
Oils.
Lard, ex. No. 1 $1 05@1 08
New Orleans... 85@ 90